

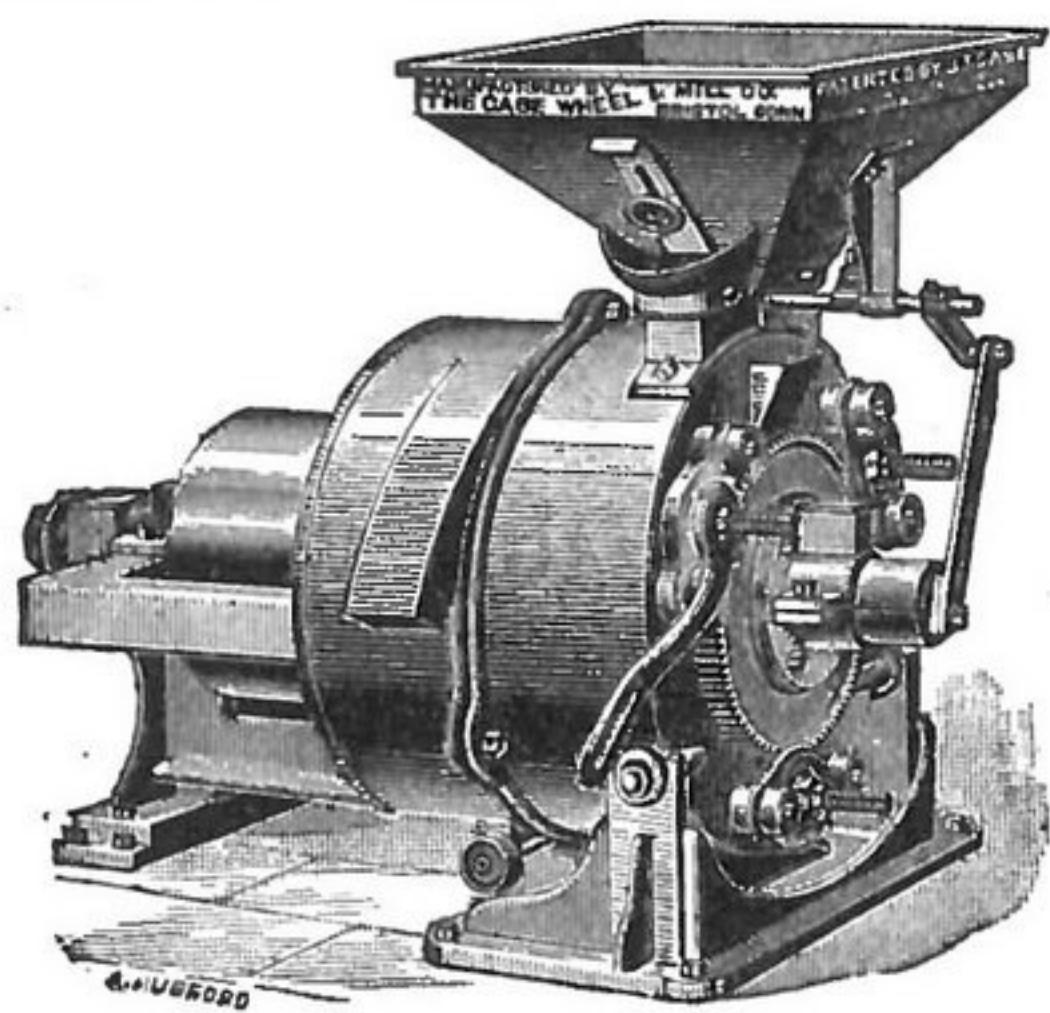
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XXI. NO. 11.

BUFFALO, N. Y., NOVEMBER 11, 1889.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

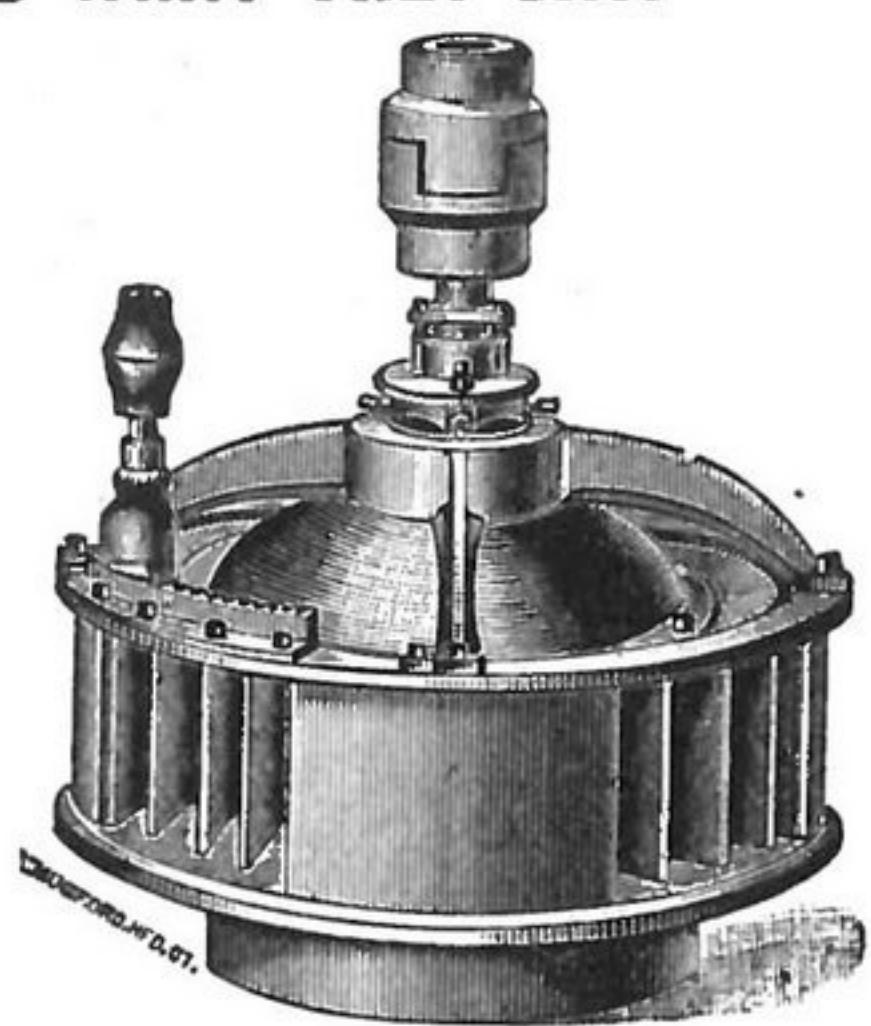


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FACTS ARE MIGHTIER THAN ASSERTIONS. READ WHAT THEY SAY:

"Our 20-inch mill made by the Case Wheel & Mill Co. is in every respect satisfactory, easy to handle, and best results obtained of any mill in the country, with same quantity coal and power."—A. S. RUSSELL & CO., Meriden, Conn.  
"Superior to any mill in use."—GEO. WESTON, Bristol, Conn.  
"The best satisfaction in quantity and quality."—CHILD'S ELEVATOR, Manchester, Ct.  
"We take pleasure in recommending it."—GARLAND, LINCOLN & CO., Worcester, Mass.  
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The Best for Economy; The Best for Durability; The Best for Power. ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED NATIONAL WATER WHEELS IN USE Prove that our Assertions are Supported by the Leading Manufacturers in the Country. Send for illustrated catalogue and prices to the manufacturers.

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CORN MILLS  
AND  
HOMINY MILLS

THE J. B. ALLFREE SEIVE SCALPER

WE FURNISH  
EITHER THE  
SHORT,  
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THE ALLFREE CORN MEAL BOLT

THE KEYSTONE FOUR-HIGH

THE KEYSTONE  
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THE ALLFREE AUTOMATIC ENGINE  
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THE "KEYSTONE"  
MULLER AND PEARLER  
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FOUR-ROLLER WHEAT MILL

ROLLS REGROUND AND REGORRUGATED.

THE "KEYSTONE"  
HOMINY SEPARATOR  
GEARING,  
PULLEYS  
FURNISHED AT  
LOW PRICES  
PURIFIER  
FLOUR PACKER

THE J. B. ALLFREE  
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# CASE.

W. C. MANSFIELD & CO.,  
MERCHANT MILLERS, 29, 1889.  
MERCANT, TENN., AUG. 29,  
CLEVELAND, hundred mills we

CASE MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.  
to build a hundred "CASE", roll to

CASE MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.  
GENTLEMEN: If we were to than the "CASE",  
permit any other roll on earth.  
W. C. MANSFIELD & CO.

W. C. MANSFIELD & CO.,  
GENTLEMEN: They are the best  
Would not enter them. They are the best  
Yours truly,  
enter them. Yours truly,

# CASE.



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THE rolling stone may gather no moss, but the strolling story is sure to grow whiskers as it goes on its rounds. Several weeks ago a Chicago paper started the story that in Dakota there were several hundred farmers put in want and danger of starvation by the failure of their crops from drouth. The story reached New York and the number went up to 1,000. The whiskers sprouted. The cables to Europe raised the number of Dakota starvers to 5,000. The European papers raised it to 10,000. The cables brought it back to New York and on the way over raised it to 20,000. The story came back home with the whiskers quite full grown, and ever since its return the number has been growing, until at last the number of starvers was set down at 100,000. The whiskers were then of patriarchal length and exuberant luxuriance. Then came along the men with the cold facts, and the whiskers, where were they? Mr. Geo. A. Brackett, of the Associated Charities of Minneapolis, who had been through the alleged starvation district, stated that he found not one family actually in want. Dr. Wattice, of Brookings, South Dakota, stated that the South Dakotans are abundantly able to take care of their own suffering starvers, if they have any. Thus ends one of the sensations of the autumn of an off-year in politics.

ACCORDING to recent dismal reports from Manitoba, the wheat-growers of that province have a most desperate outlook for next season. In consequence of the long and severe drouth that has prevailed in that portion of North America for so many months, the ground has become exceedingly dry for several feet downwards, small springs, ponds and sloughs have dried up, larger ponds and lakes have shrunk, the streams of small size have almost disappeared, and the larger streams have dwindled seriously. The winter is at hand, and the ground goes under the snow and into the cold months almost as dry as ashes. The Manitoba grain-growers assert that, judging from present conditions, their planting-time next spring will find the ground in an entirely unfit condition for the reception of seed of any kind, grain or vegetables. Doubtless some portions of northern Montana and North Dakota are suffering from the same cause, though probably in a less general degree than Manitoba. The condition is a serious one for the sturdy farmers of Manitoba, and it is something against which no foresight can protect them and from which no known means can free them. If Erastus Wiman's great subterranean reservoirs of frost and ice were as potential and as effective in keeping the surface soil moist as he declares it to be, it should have manifested its potentiality in Manitoba in the past two seasons. As the case now stands, the spring-wheat farmers of the northwest province has a most disheartening outlook.

EVERY miller in the United States will feel a relief when the flouring-mills of Minneapolis shall have been really, truly, actually and irrevocably sold. For the past year those mills have formed a daily topic for false statements. One day brought the announcement on "authority" that the sale was completed, and the next day brought a denial of that announcement. The programme has been about as follows: "Monday, the Minneapolis mills are sold to a British

syndicate. Tuesday, the Minneapolis mills are sold to a New York syndicate. Wednesday, the Minneapolis mills are not sold to a British syndicate. Thursday, the Minneapolis mills are not sold to a New York syndicate. Friday, the Minneapolis mills are really sold to New York and British syndicates. Saturday, the Minneapolis mills are not sold to New York and British syndicates. Sunday, all reports concerning the sale of the Minneapolis mills are premature. The negotiations are pending. The options are off. The sale has fallen through. We have seen the owners, and they say they have sold. Meanwhile, the owners say positively that they will not sell. They will sell at their own figures. It is all settled. The British syndicate has won the day. The Minneapolis mills have been sold for \$10,000,000. The British buyers will take possession January 1, 1890. There is a hitch in the negotiations. The sale is off." Multiply this by 52, and the result will represent the palaver of a year on this business. The "official" and "authorized" statements sent out from a certain Minneapolis office seem to be "officially authorized" by the re-incarnate ghosts of Ananias and Sapphira. What a relief it will be to have the Minneapolis mills safely and finally sold!

PLAIN-MINDED, practical Americans are beginning to question the propriety of sending their sons to get their education in colleges fashioned on European models, officered by European professors and teaching that every thing American is wrong. They can not understand why the Williams College, for one example, should persistently teach the opposite of the American protectionist idea, and why in that particular American college the American youth who can make the best showing of his disbelief in the American protectionist idea should receive a silver medal from the Cobden Free Trade Club of London, England. One student each year receives that medal, and every American, who proposes to send his son to that college, should stop to ask himself whether or no he really wishes his son to become so proficient in un-American ideas, so convinced that American institutions are wrong, that his proficiency and his conviction shall win for him a prize from a hostile foreign organization. American colleges have too long been dominated by foreign ideas, and it is time to call a halt and demand that American believers in things American shall be the teachers of young Americans. The time for hiring a man to rule Princeton College, simply because he speaks with a brogue, or because he hates the United States so thoroughly that he refuses to become a naturalized citizen, is past. The time for putting Yale College economical studies in the charge of a man who thoroughly disbelieves in all American things, ideas and institutions is past. The time for putting representative Americans in charge of every department of every one of these intitutions is here. American colleges should have some nobler aim than that of making American young men so un-American that they are rewarded by medals and prizes from foreign lands. Let Americans, genuine Americans, with American ideas and genuine patriotism, be put in all the leading American institutions of learning. Let our colleges be teachers of admiration for our system, not teachers of alienism.

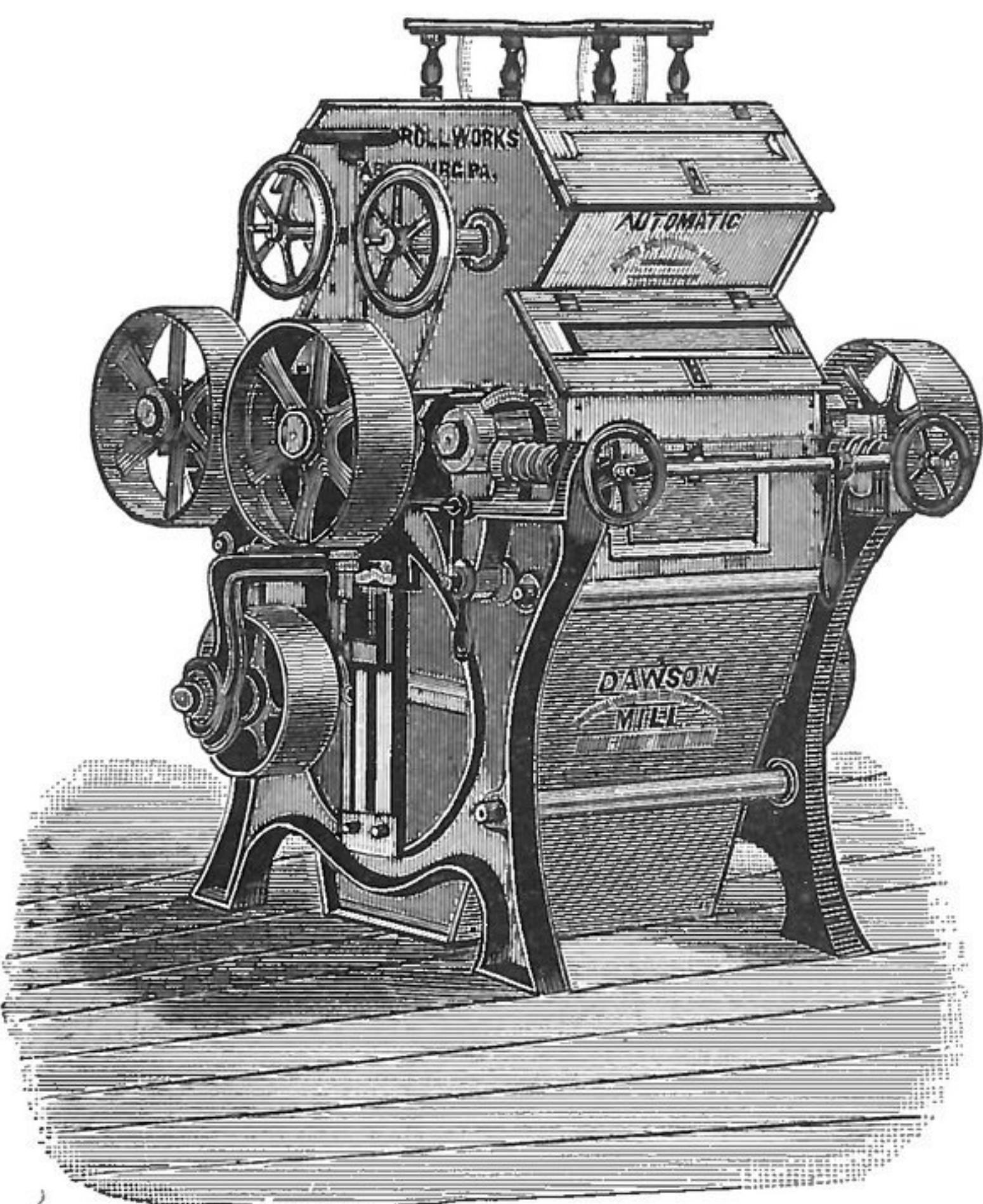
# Dawson's Roller Mill

Is acknowledged to be the very best in the market. It has our Patent Automatic Centrifugal feeder, never failing to feed the stock the full length of rolls in an even sheet. It is the Latest and Best feed out, uses less power and is simple in construction. It can be placed on any style of machine with little expense. We use for roll bearings phosphor-bronze metal which will admit rolls being run at any speed without heating and with little friction, and uses little oil. We use the Dawson Corrugation, which is admitted the best in long or short system mills as the action is granulating rather than CUTTING.

*We have a large plant to Re-grind and Re-Corrugate Rolls.*

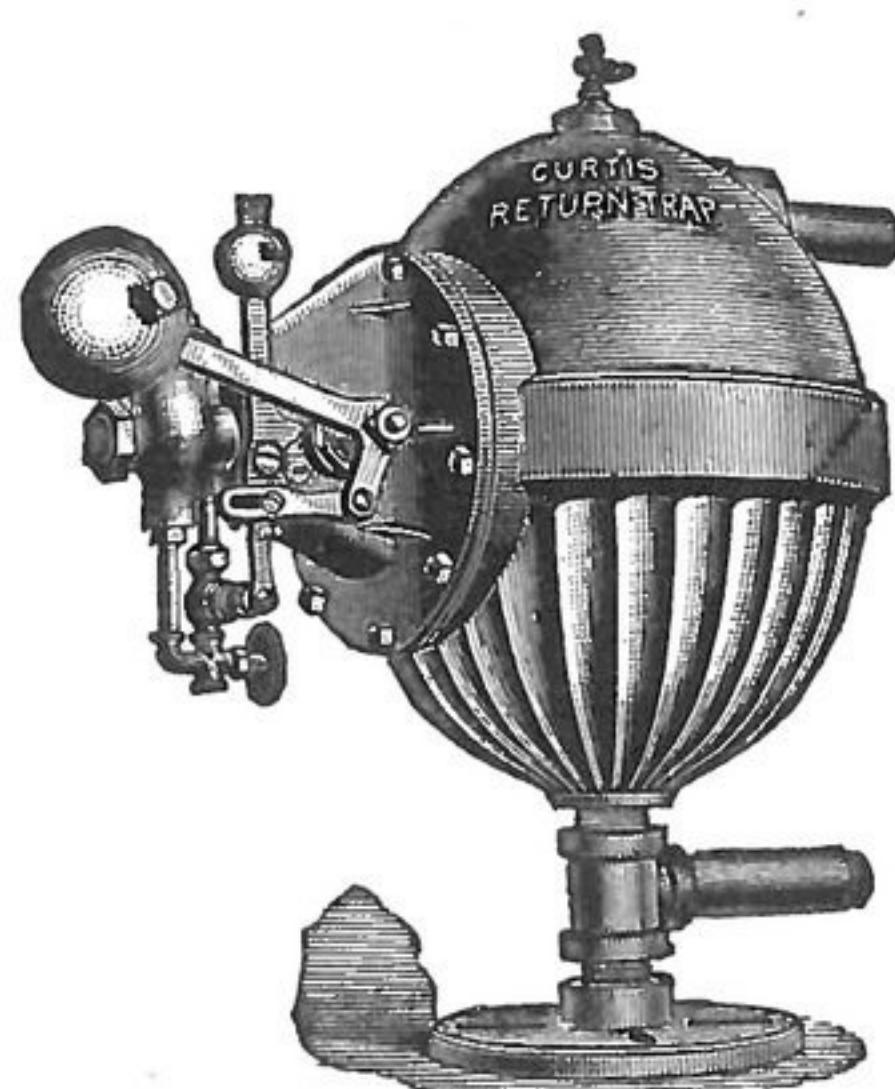
Owing to our late increased facilities and central location we are enabled to ship goods promptly on the shortest notice.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING REMODELING THEIR MILLS OR BUYING ANY ROLLER MACHINES ARE REQUESTED TO PUT THEMSELVES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH US.



FOR PRICE LISTS AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS,

# Dawson Roll Works, Harrisburg, Pa.



## THE CURTIS PATENT RETURN STEAM TRAP.

IT is noiseless, positive, rapid, will return all condensation back into the boiler, and works equally well in connection with reduced pressure or exhaust steam, also when the return is below the water line of the boiler.

THE CURTIS REGULATOR COMPANY,  
No. 74 BEVERLY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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MINNEAPOLIS, 210 S. Third st.

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L. L. WHITLOCK,  
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P. O. DRAWER 5323. *Boston, Mass.*

As Agent for Advertisers instead of Papers, I obtain the Best Rates Possible for my Customers.

# The Canton Cabinet Filing Case Company, Canton, Ohio.



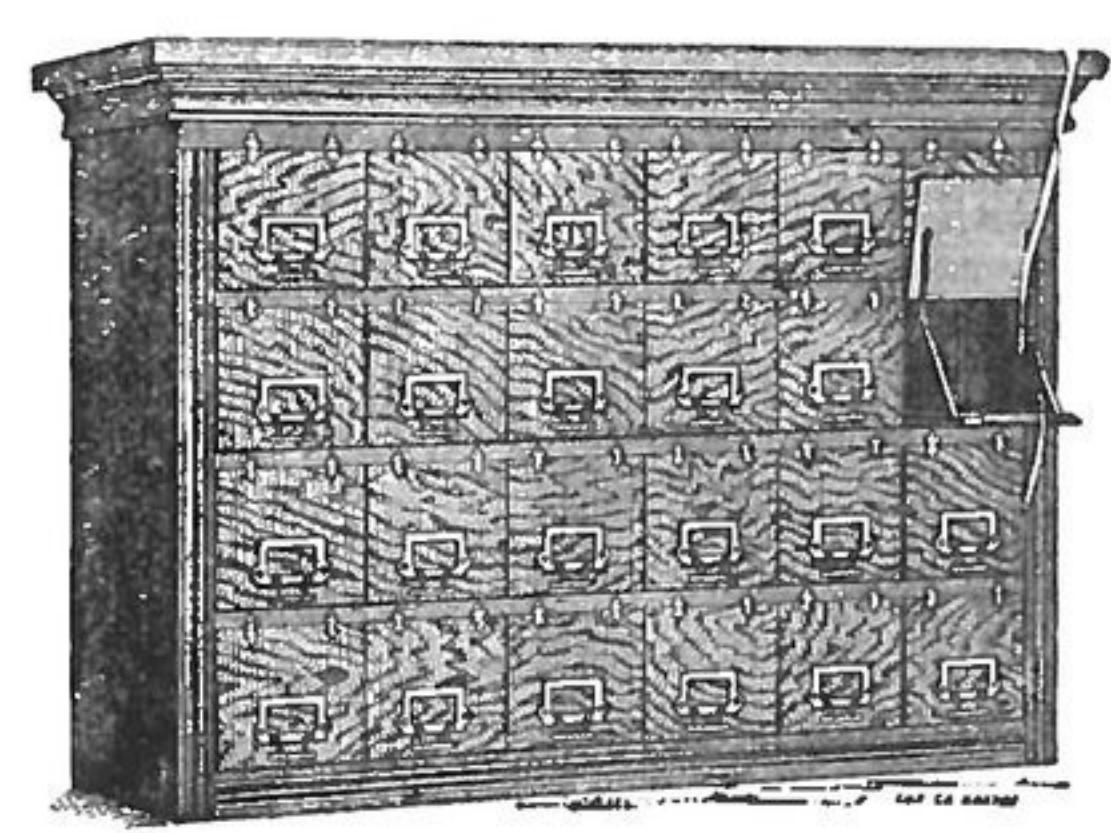
## MANUFACTURERS OF The New Buckeye Document Case & Letter File; Also All Kinds Office Furniture

NO. 8 Represents one side of one of our Revolving Cabinet Letter Files and Document Cases Combined. It contains 30 Document Drawers and 8 Letter File Drawers. In filing letters we use first VOWEL of name on front of drawer, and LETTER FOLLOWING first VOWEL on Index Sheet within drawer. We also make more exhaustive systems which contain from 6 to 100 or more Filing Drawers.

NO. 1 Represents one of our small Document Cabinets, for use on desks or brackets. Action of drawer can be seen in the cut. When front is raised inner drawer comes forward, exposing contents of drawer for inspection.

Our Cabinet Files are Conceded to be the Most Convenient of Any in the Market. They are Compact, Simple, Complete, Durable and Ornamental.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.



NO. 1.



PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,  
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McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.  
THOMAS MC FAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

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To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.

Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

#### ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.

Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

#### EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trade.

Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.

Address all communications

**THE MILLING WORLD,**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

#### SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

#### WANTED.

Situation wanted by a Miller of 9 years' experience, 24 years of age, of steady habits and willing to work. Address, H. care of The Milling World, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### WANTED.

Western New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania mills in want of a temperate miller, with 20 years experience, should write to the undersigned, who is now running a first class mill, but would like to make a change this fall. Address, W., care of THE MILLING WORLD.

#### SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office, 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

#### FOR RENT.

Water power grist mill. Three run stone, fair order. Good opportunity. Require but little capital. Apply to M. D. OLNEY, Irvine, Warren County, Pa. 69

#### SITUATION WANTED.

As miller, by an active young man, used to rolls and stones. Strong, willing and not afraid to work. Best of references. Address "E. N.", 109 East Eagle street, 811 Buffalo, N. Y.

#### FOR SALE.

Several good second-hand and new turbines of various styles. Second-hand price list and descriptive matter and prices of our new machines sent free. Every one interested in the shortest route to successful milling on rolls or in grinding corn and feed with the least expense of power, should address us before buying.

FLENNIEN TURBINE CO., Dubuque, Iowa.

8ft

#### MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.  
One 20-Inch Under-Runner Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, capacity 10 to 12 bushels per hour; new, best make.  
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.  
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.  
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.  
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.  
Three No. 1 Corn Shellers, capacity 200 to 300 bushels per hour; new.  
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.  
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5ft

## M-I-L-L-E-R-S

Wanting Bolting Cloths should write for discounts on same before purchasing elsewhere to

**SAMUEL CAREY,**  
17 Broadway, New York.

#### FOR RENT.

Clinton Mills, at Black Rock, Buffalo, for rent on reasonable terms, recently repaired and put in good order. Apply to CHAS. DANIELS, over 311 Main Street, Buffalo, 6ft N. Y.

#### FOR SALE.

Full roller mill, 100-bl. steam power; also, a water power buhr mill, dwelling and ten acres of land. Prices low on either and terms easy. Address, J. R. ENGLISH, 10 Piketon, Ohio.

#### WANTED.

A miller who can purchase an interest. Business rapidly increasing. Must enlarge mill and add machinery. Only mill in this, Gray's Harbor, region. Good water-power. Address, REV. HIRAM F. WHITE, Elma, Chehalis County, Washington 710 Territory.

#### GRIST MILL.

For sale or to rent, situated at South Plainfield, one eighth mile from Lehigh Valley R. R. Station. Two miles from Plainfield, N. J. Has an overshot wheel, with three run of stone, with necessary machinery, never-failing stream, considered the best in the State for its size. For suitable tenant may put in a roller system. Ice pond capable of furnishing 20,000 tons per annum. Apply to C. BRAKER, Jr., 215 Pearl Street, New York. 8

THE trust fever has produced some queer specimens of insanity, but the queerest and most hopeless specimens remained to be shown by the trust of so-called wheat-growers.

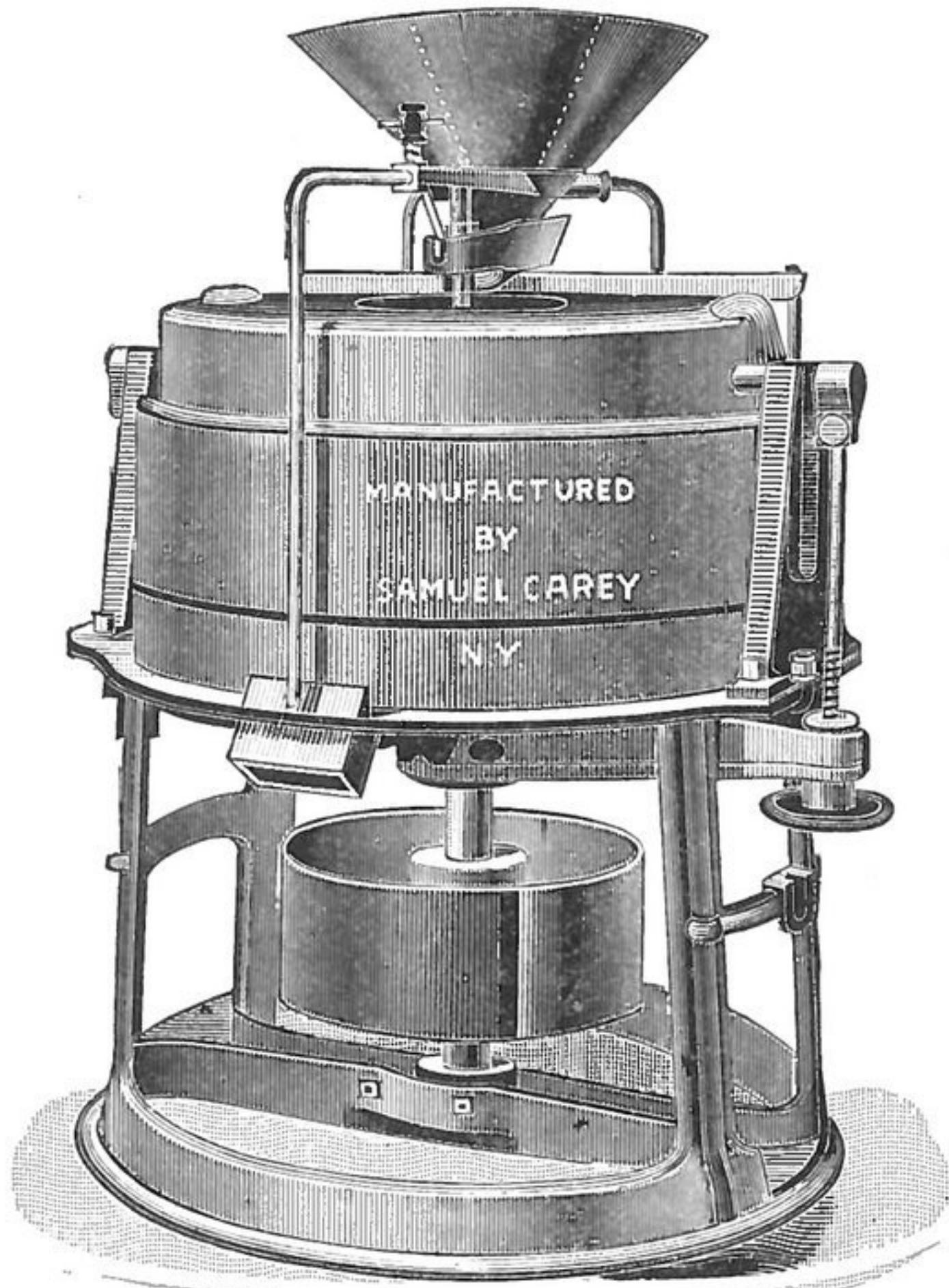
ACCORDING to recent reports the Argentine Republic is threatened with the prospect of another poor grain crop. It is stated that the scarcity of rain is being severely felt by the growing wheat, and already there is assurance of a short crop in place of the "magnificent" crop predicted two months ago. The Argentine Republic seems to have quite as unfavorable conditions for wheat as Manitoba, Russia, India or any other country, in spite of all the vaunting indulged concerning its "equal climate."

THE wheat-growers' trust-that-is-to-be, which tried to get born at St. Louis in October, is one of the coolest things that has been seen since the cool weather began. In another place in this number of THE MILLING WORLD will be found enough of the leading addresses to give our readers a just idea of the aims and proposed methods of this latest and most singular trust. While other trusts have managed their own affairs, this wheat-growers' trust proposes to invite the President of the United States, the members of the national Congress and other high powers to assist them. They want all other trusts smashed for their benefit, and they propose to "corner" the whole world and the fullness thereof for their own especial benefit. In the meantime, that St. Louis rutabaga cultivator, Norman J. Colman, and that eminent wheat-grower, Robert Lindblom, who sows and harvests his wheat in Chicago, will pardon this great, big, bustling, jolly world for laughing at them and their ridiculous co-humbugs, co-quacks, co-ignoramuses, co-fools, co-frauds, co-demagogues and co-hypocrites who are cohorts with them in their attempt to form a trust.

A PROMINENT New York daily has just been hit, and hit hard, by a superenthusiastic reporter turned loose in Manitoba. The reporter has re-discovered Erastus Wiman's antique chestnuts about wheat in the Mackenzie river basin, furnished with moisture by the frost and ice beneath it in the soil, and heated and expanded by the "warm Japan winds" that blow over it. He has discovered that Manitoba grew 14,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1887, yielding over 32 bushels to the acre, but he seems to have heard nothing at all about the crops of 1888 and 1889, the figures of which are entirely problematical. Nor has he heard of the painful fact that in about four Augusts out of every five there are killing frosts in Manitoba, which have a detestable habit of nipping the wheat in the milk, making wheat-growing in Manitoba an exceedingly precarious and unreliable occupation at the best. Nor has he heard of the two-year drought that has prevailed in that unfortunate province. He is evidently an antiquarian, who delights in the rose-colored past and has no interest in the solemn present. Mr. Lucius E. Quigg would better try again. If his statements concerning Manitoba sentiment politically are as misleading as those which he makes concerning Manitoba's wheat-growing capacity, the readers of the great journal in which he publishes his fantastic views owe him a debt of ingratitude which eternity will be too short to enable them to pay.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN PORTABLE MILLS.

Herewith is illustrated the improved portable mills manufactured by Mr. Samuel Carey, the well-known maker of buhr and portable mills, 17 and 19 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Particular attention is invited to these engravings. One of the cuts shows the Carey improved buhrstone mill complete, and the other shows a sectional view of the mill. The advantages derived from the use of this mill, over the ordinary cock-head, under-runner or staff-hung mill, are absolute tram under all circumstances, and, owing to the manner of hanging the upper stone, the power to wear out both stones without re-setting any irons or fittings. Referring to the sectional view, it is seen that the runner-stone, A, is set in a casting, C, which fits upon the spindle, D, on a taper bearing made to a gauge, so that all spindles and castings are interchangeable, and two sets of stones may be used in the same frame, permitting one set to be dressed while the other set is at work. This arrangement allows the runner to be balanced accurately, making very high speed possible. The upper-stone, B, is also set in a casting, having journals connected by the links, K K, to the tension-bar, O, which is pivoted in the center upon a rib extending below the bottom of the mill as shown. By this arrangement the upper-stone hangs upon a universal joint and will



THE CAREY IMPROVED BUHR MILL.

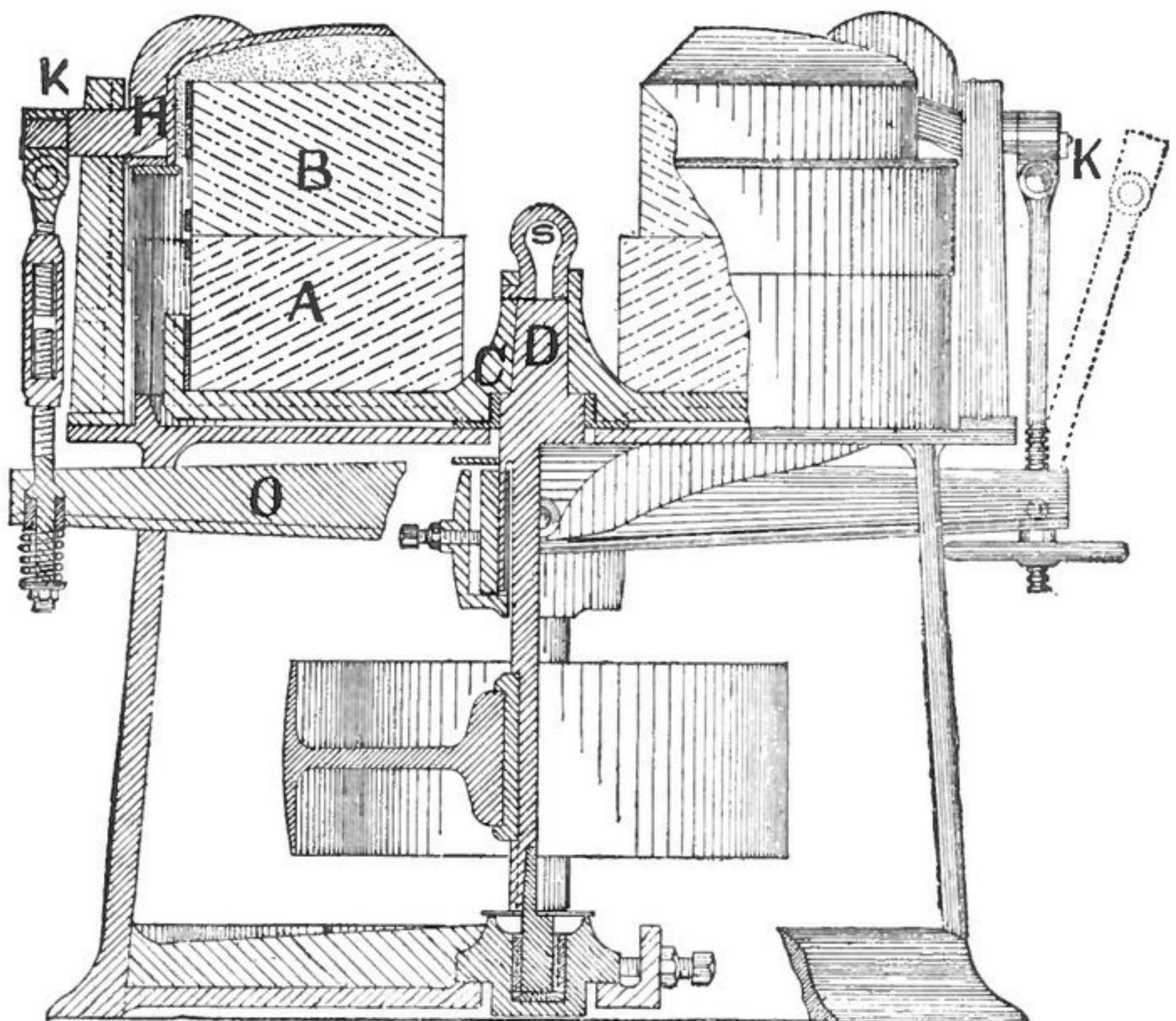
fit the runner under any circumstances, so that the mill is self-tramming. With the stationary stone rigidly set in the frame and the runner balanced on a point, the centrifugal force generated when the runner is at grinding speed will prevent it from oscillating in the least, and, therefore, unless the spindle is absolutely square with the stationary stone, the mill will not be in tram. Any one who has used an under-runner cock-head mill with a short spindle knows that it can not be kept in perfect tram, even if it can be set perfectly. The solidity of the frame, which is cast in one piece, the fountain oil-bush, heavy spindle and brass-lined adjustable step make it possible to run the mill at very high speed with ease and safety. On the left of the cut is shown a spring which is so placed as to allow nuts, bolts or other substances which can not be ground to pass the mill without breaking it. The curb is of sheet-iron, in two pieces, which slide down one over the other as the stones become worn. To take the mill apart, slacken the lighter screw and remove the links from the journals of the top stone, which can then be raised by the usual crane. The runner is raised by the loop, S, shown in cut; it is seldom necessary to take the runner off the spindle. The loop, S, is of course removed when mill is running. These mills are adapted to grind all kinds of grain, and also to grind mineral paints dry, phosphate rock, plaster-stone, cement, ores, bone-black and

similar materials, which it is desired to reduce to a fine and even powder. Address Mr. Carey for his latest circulars, illustrating his mills, and for his price-lists. Every user of buhrs, in particular, will profit by communicating with him.

## THE TRUST OF THE WHEAT GROWERS.

The drift of sentiment in the convention of so-called farmers and wheat-growers at St. Louis, Mo., October 23 and 24, reference to which has been made in this journal, may be seen in the subjoined abstracts of the utterances by the principal speakers. Mr. Walter N. Allen, president of the Farmers' Federation, said in his address:

"We are not here for the purpose of denouncing trusts and combines, but to meet the issue of new systems and conditions in trade. Realizing our individual feebleness and the great importance of unity of action as a class, we have been called together to consider the proposition to delegate to a power of our own creation the exclusive right to market the products of our farms, and to take such measures as will afford present relief and future protection to the agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley. The farmer is the only producer who sends an over-supply of his wares on the market, to be sold by some one else, and like the goods of the bankrupt, at some one's else price; and when he dares complain of the sacrifice, the answer of the master is overproduction. Overproduction can not in justice be wealth for the nation and slavery for the producer. If farmers would organize like manufacturers to control production and regulate the output in the public markets, then could they, in common with all producers, set the price on their own products, irrespective of overproduction or the power of the Liverpool markets. The unavoidable tendency of the present established trade system is to bring the price down to the lowest limit or minimum cost at which a food supply can be



THE CAREY IMPROVED BUHR MILL.

produced from the richest soils and the best pasture lands under the most favorable conditions of season and climate. For example, in the State of Kansas there is a county that produces over 2,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, with an average yield for the past 15 years of 28 $\frac{1}{4}$  bushels per acre; an average not exceeded by any other county in the United States. This county was settled by an industrious, economical class of farmers upon Government land at a comparatively small cost, favorably located as to markets, with adequate railroad facilities: still the records of this county show an indebtedness of \$6,000,000 in farm mortgages. Now, in order to avoid impending ruin, we must reverse this order by substituting a new system, fixing the price of farm products at the cost of production on lands that produce only thirty-fold. This will restore the natural law of exchange, with equal and exact justice to all. In other words, the difference between the present trade structure and the system produced is, the one tends to the minimum price at which a food supply can be obtained without checking production, while the other seeks the maximum price at which a food can be sold without diminishing consumption. The power to establish the value of one bushel of American wheat and one barrel of mess pork can control the markets of the world. This power is to be found in the centralized agency of the federated farmers of the Mississippi Valley, a company legally chartered, with a capital stock of \$20,000,000; and, as your servant, this company awaits your bidding to enter upon its work of redemption.

Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, of Kansas, who acted as temporary chairman of the convention, said in his opening speech:

"It is clear that, should the farmers in the wheat, corn and meat producing States act together as do manufacturers, bankers, railroad corporations, packers and produce dealers, prices could be fixed by them with

the greatest ease. When millers want to advance the price of flour, they announce a shut down of 250 or 500 mills for two or four weeks, and their price is obtained. When the bulk of wheat in sight is secured by one man or syndicate and held from the market a few days, the price will go up from 75 cents to \$2 per bushel; and what would happen should all the wheat, corn and meat producing States of the West announce that none of these products would be offered for sale for four weeks, or three weeks, or only one week? The answer is evident. From that moment, for all time, farmers would name the prices for their products. But it may be answered that should an attempt be made to raise the prices of wheat to \$1 or \$1.50 per bushel and corn and meat in proportion, Canada and other outside countries would supply the market at a less price. True, this might occur as now situated, but Congress will certainly be as ready to protect the farmers as any other class. Without organization the farmer is on his knees, a mendicant humbly asking for such pittance as the syndicates, trusts and combinations choose to give him, while with it he will have omnipotent power, hold all these in the hollow of his hand and control in turn legislature, congresses, courts and presidents, as his scepter will be the staff of life for 60,000,000 of people. Can he, will he organize? Let this convention answer."

One of the notable contributions to the oratory of the convention was the address of Mr. Robert Lindblom, the well-known Chicago farmer and wheat grower on the stone floors of the gambling pit. Among other things he said:

"I have believed that, so far as the community at large was concerned, trusts were unmixed evils, but I have changed my mind. I now look upon trusts as great educational institutions. The promoters did not intend them to be such. They intended them to be simply instruments of monopoly, of extortion, if you please, but as the organizations were perfected it was found that the profits resulting from simple co-operation, instead of competition, were so immense that extortion was not necessary in order to satisfy the greed of would-be monopolists. Thus it has come to pass that monopolists have taught society a lesson that will in time make monopoly an impossibility. It is the lesson of co-operation. I have been raised in the belief that wheat on the great lakes at \$1 per bushel was as good as a government bond, but for four years it has never touched that mark. Last year, under the manipulation of Old Hutch, it touched \$2 for a minute, which was probably as much of a surprise to Hutch as to the bears, but the reflex of that little spurt kept wheat above \$1 for six months and we exported nearly 100,000,000 at an average price of over 90 cents. This incident shows that our prices do have an influence abroad, and experience indicates that high prices at home have resulted in selling more wheat abroad than at very low prices.

"What difference does it really make to anybody whether they pay 80 cents or \$1 for the wheat that makes the flour? The difference is 90 cents a year to each full-grown consumer of wheat. It really cuts no figure at all, but to the producer this difference is of mighty import. It represents the difference between poverty and plenty, between being a good customer to the country stores and being unable to meet the notes when due. When the farmer is unable to buy goods the entire business community suffers. Low prices to the farmer mean poor business to the country store, poor collections for the wholesale merchant, poor sales to the jobber and poor business for the railroads. It means depression to the iron trade as well as in Wall street. It means that the fountain of commercial prosperity is dried up. In the five years ending with 1883 the average price of No. 2 wheat in Chicago was \$1.11, and in the five years ending in 1888 the average price was 81 cents, or 30 cents per bushel less, while the production was 11,000,000 bushels per year less. In other words, the production of wheat decreased 2½ per cent and the price decreased 28 per cent at the same time. As an indisputable answer to the cry of over-production it may be said that last July the supply of wheat in the United States was practically exhausted, and the same was true abroad. There has not been and never will be an over-production of wheat in the United States. We have reached the limit of our capacity. The acreage of wheat has not increased in 10 years. The maximum was reached in 1884. You hear from the land agents about the increase, but nobody keeps you posted about the smaller acreage in every old State. There has not been any over-production in any other part of the world, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The exports from India are no larger than they were 10 years ago, while Australia has imported wheat from California and the Argentine Republic has bought many ship-loads of wheat in New York. Of course, there have been times when these countries have come into competition with us, but never to such an extent as to revolutionize values.

"Why is wheat 30 cents a bushel lower than it was prior to 1884? It is practically due to our unbusiness-like way of distribution and to our improved methods of depreciating our own goods. The electric cable service, in connection with fast steamships in place of slow sailing vessels, has made it practicable for the European buyer to get along without carrying large stocks. An English grain merchant, being advised of the amount of grain in store in America, can send an order across the ocean to buy whenever he wants to and get an answer back in one hour and have his wheat in Liverpool in ten days. Why should he buy so long as we pile up stocks in our public warehouses where the whole world can see them? Why should he incur the expense of transportation, storage and insurance? What are we doing over here? Well, our farmers in every state and territory have established agricultural bureaus, presumably for their own good, but whose sole object seems to be to boom their respective sec-

tions by issuing bulletins telling the world what a great wheat-growing country theirs is; how the acreage is increasing; how immense the crops are, and how it is only a question of railroad facilities to flood the world with wheat. These reports of ours are printed and sent all over the world, and when they reach India and Russia those farmers get scared and rush their wheat into market and Johnnie Bull smiles. These people take it for granted that we will not permit our officials to lie about the production. They do us the honor to suppose that we are not such infernal fools as we are in this matter. Then comes the story of the Indian and Russian farmer being anxious to sell, and down goes our prices another notch.

"On the top of all this we have at Washington a general bureau for the dissemination of items favorable to low prices. Nobody knows what these reports indicate, but they can always be relied upon to depress prices. The Commissioner of Immigration of Dakota only last week published an official report that Dakota had raised 44,000,000 bushels of wheat, but in the same paper I read the suggestive fact that means were being discussed to relieve the starving farmers in Dakota. It needs no comment. At the same time the Commissioner of Kansas added 5 bushels per acre to the yield in that state as reported from Washington, the result of which was to drop the price of wheat. The fact is, any man who owns a bushel of wheat is afraid to hold it because of these official reports. Prices in Chicago have declined five cents since October 10, when we had the last official utterance. We expect another in November and December, and the only safety lies in the fact that there are only 12 months in the year. The farmers sell their crops in four months, while the consumers take 12 months to gradually consume it."

The committee on resolutions presented an additional report, which was adopted by the convention. This report was as follows:

Whereas, We, as wheat-growers and farmers of the Mississippi Valley, in delegate convention assembled, realize our individual feebleness and the great importance of unity of action for our own safety and protection as a class, be it therefore. Resolved—That we now proceed to a permanent organization of the Interstate Wheat-Growers' Association by the election of an executive board to be composed of two members from each State and Territory included in the Mississippi Valley, whose term of office shall be two years; and

Second—That said members of the executive board shall meet before the adjournment of the convention and organize by the election of a president and secretary, to be known as the executive board of the Interstate Wheat-Growers' Association of the Mississippi Valley.

Third—That said executive board shall have power to call annual or quarterly meetings as within their judgment may seem best.

Fourth—That said executive board shall meet quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October at such place as the board may designate, and may have adjourned and special meetings, fixing time and place.

Fifth—The duty of said executive board shall be to examine crop reports furnished by the statistician of the Farmers' Federation, inquire into the possibilities of new and foreign markets, advise as to production and to have a general supervision over the agricultural interests of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific States. Whereas, A large portion of the delegates to this convention are feeders and raisers of cattle and swine and other products as well as wheat growers; therefore be it. Resolved, That the said executive board, together with the executive boards or heads of departments of the Farmers' Federation shall have power to advise relative to price that all farm products should be sold for in the markets of commercial centers in the Mississippi Valley.

Sixth—That this Interstate Wheat-Growers' Association shall be composed of one member of each county in the respective States and Territories in the Mississippi Valley, and that said members shall be elected by the wheat-growers and farmers of their respective counties for a term of two years and shall by virtue of said office or election become a shipping agent of their respective counties.

Seventh—That said executive board of the Interstate Wheat-Growers' Association may have such salaries as may be determined by the Wheat-Growers' Convention of the Mississippi Valley, said salaries to be paid quarterly out of the money received on commissions, with such revision and modification as shall be made from time to time by the executive board of the Farmers' Federation.

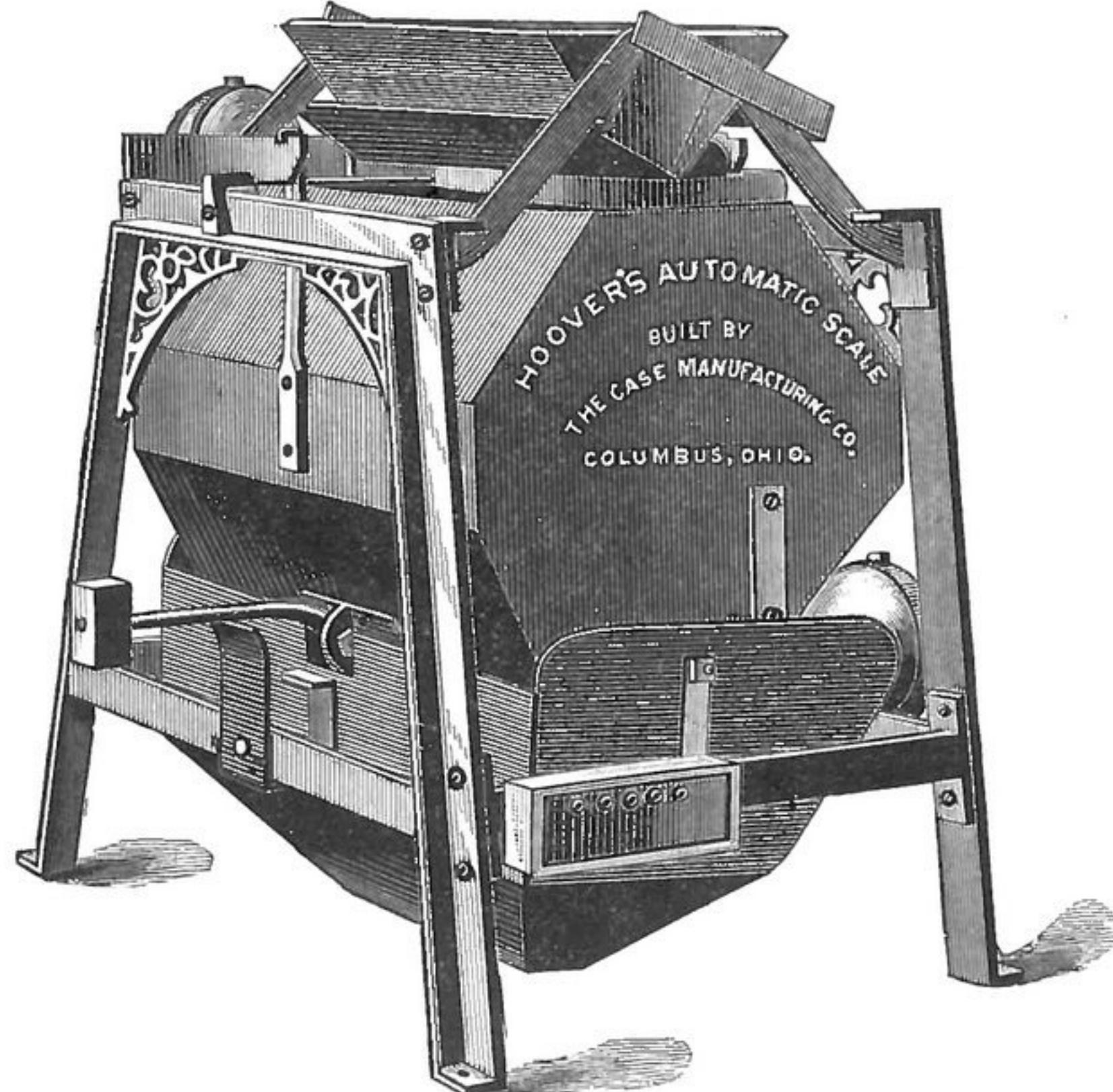
Whereas, For the want of proper facilities for holding and otherwise properly caring for our wheat, we are compelled to market the same as soon as threshed, thereby to some extent depressing the market; therefore, be it Resolved—That we recommend to our brother farmers, when and where practicable, to build joint-stock elevators for their own use and benefit, and, further, we believe that another cause of the disaster to the wheat-growing industries of America lies in what is known as bearing and bulling the market and, therefore we respectfully request our Congress to pass an Interstate law making it a felony for any man or company of men to sell or offer for sale any produce which he or they do not own at the time of sale or offering for sale.

Whereas, There is a growing belief that the farmers and other wealth-producers do not obtain an equitable share of the results of their toil and that the farms and homes of the country are very largely under mortgage; and Whereas, Exact knowledge on this subject is of great importance in the study of the economic questions of the day; therefore be it Resolved—That Mr. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, be respectfully requested to collect the data to show in the next census what percentage of the people in this country occupy their own farms and

homes and what percentage are tenants; and of those who occupy their own farms and homes, what percentage have their property free from debts, and of the farms and homes which are under mortgage, and what percentage of the value is so mortgaged, and the gross amount of mortgages. Resolved—That the secretary of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mr. R. P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, and the Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

#### THE HOOVER AUTOMATIC SCALE.

In the accompanying engraving is illustrated the Hoover automatic scale, one of the most successful of the many successful machines brought out by the Case Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio. This scale is simple, infallibly accurate, easily adjusted, occupies small space, is absolutely automatic and always gives perfect satisfaction. Those who have used it point out its points of superiority as follows: It registers the exact weight with perfect accuracy and requires no watching after being once adjusted to its work. It is more reliable than hopper scales, as it never fails to weigh absolutely correctly at every discharge it makes, and it is not affected in any degree by the rate of flow of the grain or material to be weighed. It can not make mistakes in weighing, as frequently is the case with other scales. It saves the wages of an extra hand about the place and the waste incidental to other methods of weighing. The weighing bucket touches nothing but its knife-edges at the time of weighing. The bucket is without partition or shift-



THE HOOVER AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE.

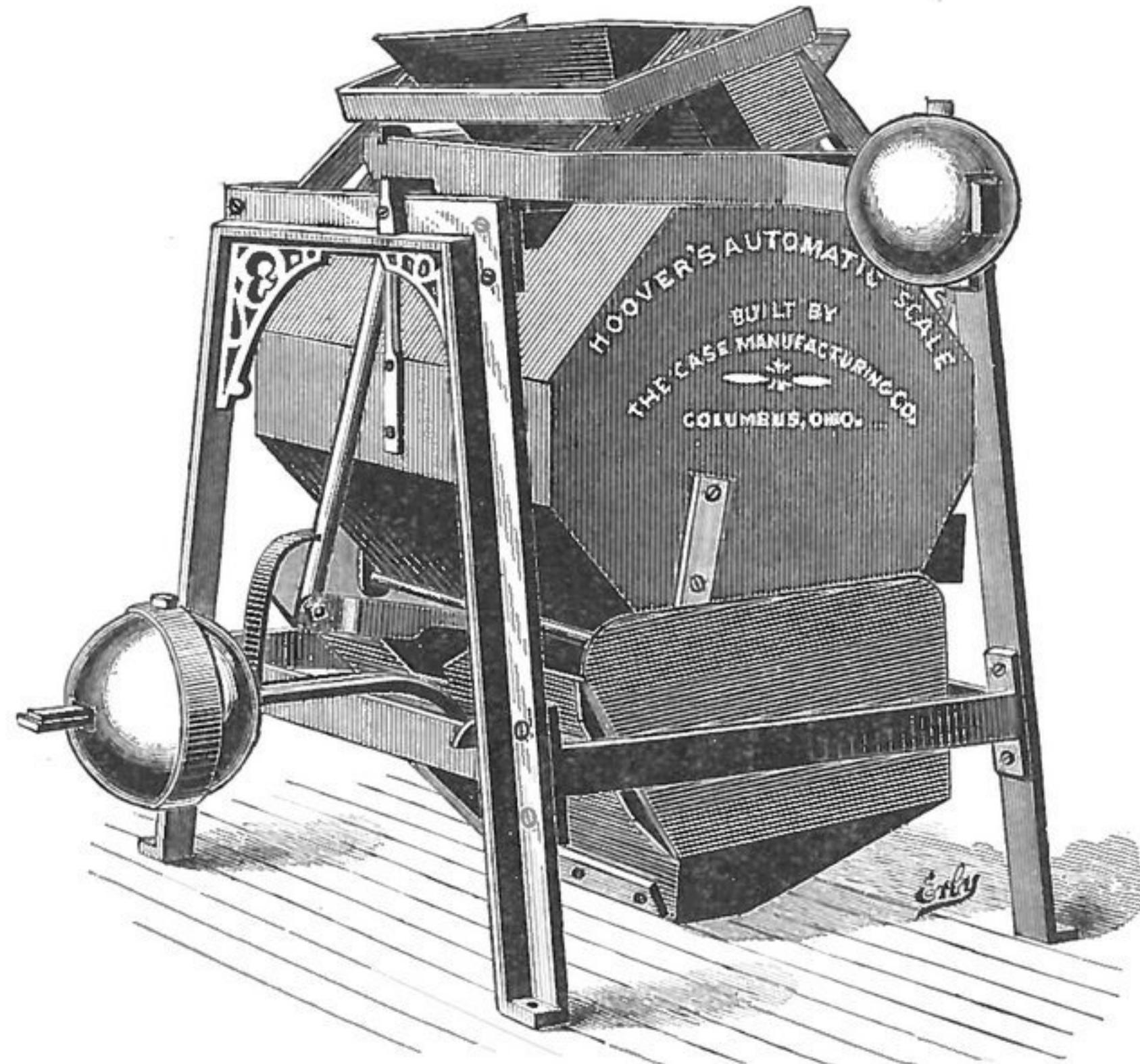
ing device, thus taking less than half the room, especially vertical room, of the double bucket scales. There are no complicated adjustments to get out of order. It weighs only as the grain is used from under it. It requires no oiling or other attention whatever. It is adapted for use in a large number of establishments of different kinds, packing-houses, rice, coffee and spice mills, starch factories, distilleries, malt-houses and breweries. It can be used in flour-mills to weigh the grain into the storage bins or to cleaning machinery, from cleaning machinery to stock hopper, or direct to first-break or buhrs, and from stock hopper to rolls or buhrs. It can be used in elevators, to weigh into the storage bins, from the bins to cars or vessels, and from one bin to another, in process of mixing. The manufacturers say: "We guarantee our automatic scale to weigh and register correctly any grain or granular material that can be spouted to it, no matter what the velocity of the flow may be, or whether the flow be steady and uniform, or the reverse. No other automatic scales will weigh correctly under these conditions."

#### BRITISH SYNDICATES AFTER ELEVATORS.

When the British capitalists can find nothing else to do, they begin to hunt for American investments. Recently they have turned their attention to grain-elevators again. A St. Louis dispatch dated November 1 says: Gilbert C. Clarke, a professional accountant, of London, has arrived here to make a thorough examination of the financial con-

dition of the United Elevator Company of this city for the English syndicate which holds an option on a majority of the stock of the company. The syndicate is represented by Edward White, of New York, and, should the expert's report be favorable, it is understood that it will endeavor to obtain all the stock of the company. The united companies are capitalized for \$2,600,000 and carry bonds to the amount of \$1,250,000.

A Chicago dispatch of November 2 says: Levi Mayer, the legal representative of the English syndicate which bought the Pillsbury and Washburn mills, states that the Star elevators of Minneapolis and 75 of the G. W. Van Dusen and Co. elevators have also been bought by an English company, and the two first installments of the purchase money have been paid. The Van Dusen elevators comprise a long line extending along the Chicago and Northwestern Railway and across Dakota. A London cablegram notes the formation in that city of a company with a capital of \$2,500,000, capable of unlimited expansion, for the purpose of buying the grain-elevators of Chicago. W. H. Harper, treasurer of the Chicago and Pacific Elevator Company, said to-day the cablegram was probably well founded. Negotiations for the transfer of Chicago elevator property to the English syndicate are in progress. One Chicago paper announces that the elevators belonging to Munger, Wheeler and Co. have been sold for \$2,500,000 to the English syndicate. The Munger-Wheeler system is the largest in the city, having a



THE HOOVER AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE.

capacity of 6,500,000 bushels. The amount paid is said to be \$2,250,000.

Chicago "Daily Business" of November 2 says: "Mr. Hiram Wheeler does not confirm the stories published about the transfer, though he does not deny that negotiations looking to a sale of the property are in progress. The inference drawn from his statement is that the publication is premature, rather than unfounded."

#### EARLY AMERICAN ROLLER-MILL PATENTS.

Researches show that the roller-mill was early a subject of interest to the American inventors. John Sleeper, of Philadelphia, Pa., received on June 27, 1835, a patent for an improved mill for grinding corn, grain and malt, which he named "The Farmer's Mill." The description of this mill was as follows: A frame, sufficiently strong and of any suitable material, is made between or upon the timbers, of which three or more rollers of iron or any other suitable material are confined and made to revolve in such a way that the grain may pass between each set of rollers. The plan best adapted for that purpose will be to make one roller as much larger as will admit two or more small rollers to revolve in opposite directions and with different velocities on one side of it, something in the manner of a carding machine, in such a way that the grain between or under the first roller may by its gravity pass under the next roller in succession, and so on as many as may be found necessary to accomplish

the desired purpose, which for maize and barley three rollers have been found sufficient. For flour probably four or more will be necessary. Adjusting screws and wedges will be found necessary in order to set the rollers to grind fine or coarse. What I claim as my invention, discovery or improvement, and not previously known in the above described mill or machine, is applying more than two rollers and running them at different velocities, thus adapting them to the principle of grinding grain or coffee, and which otherwise can not be accomplished."

The break-flours and crease-dirt not being removed was a practical objection to Mr. Sleeper's mills. To obviate these, as soon as the patent had expired, improvements having for their object the removal of the break-flours from the rolls were patented. This was effected by making the rolls somewhat shorter, and then directing the blast of a fan across the space between the first and second pairs of rolls, and between the second and third pairs of rolls. The plan does not appear to have answered, as it never came into general use. Until an export trade in flour was created, maize, meal and hominy entered largely into the home consumption of the Union, while the consumption of towns differed little from that of the country. There is too much germ oil in maize for its being successfully crushed between rollers. Hence the peculiar construction of hominy-mills throughout the Union, of which the following is an example:

No. 80,713—August 4, 1868. Granted to Edwin A. Duer, of Decatur, Ill., for an improved hominy and pearling mill. The maize is fed in one end of a horizontal cylinder in which a shaft armed with beaters rotates. In the interior of the cylinder there are a longitudinal recess and diaphragm, which prevent a too rapid passage of the grain. When sufficiently broken by the beaters, it passes through the blast of a fan which blows away the germ and pericarp. The hominy from the fan then passes into a pearling cylinder with a screen below for pearling. The angular corners of the hominy are rubbed off, and the whole surface polished, giving it a shining pearly luster, which not only improves the appearance, but favors the multitudinous processes for the cooking of maize so favorably chronicled by Cobbett and other writers.

No. 70,916—Nov. 12, 1867. Granted to Giles M. Stone, of St. Louis, Mo., for an improved roller-mill. The grain is passed between a series of cylinders or rolls in pairs. One cylinder in each pair is made adjustable and rotates at a different speed from the other. This patent is referred to in the suit of "Downton versus The Yaeger Milling Co.," in the Courts of the United States, as anticipating No. 162,157, April 20, 1875, granted to Robert L. Downton, of St. Louis, for processes of manufacturing middlings flour. The invention contains two germ-rolls, the product from which goes directly into the bolter. The tailings or middlings from the bolter go the flouring-rolls. This is considered to have settled the law of roller-mills in the United States in favor of Mr. Stone. St. Louis is one of the great milling centers of the United States of America, so that Giles M. Stone and Robert L. Downton both hail from it. This being so, no expense was spared in giving the Downton versus The Yaeger Milling Company trial a fair and full investigation. It became from the outset a national question with the Union, so as to have every thing removed out of the way of further progress to roller-milling. Hence, not only the patents of America, but those of England, Switzerland and other countries were brought to bear upon the subject, when it was found that Sulzberger's roller-mill of the latter country was published in America prior to the date of Downton's patent, and that all milling engineers of the Union were at liberty to adopt it. The American Government is far in advance of the English in providing for the rights of its citizens.

At the large milling centers of America, says an English cotemporary, the economy of the by-products becomes an important branch of the business. In stone milling much bran and other offal was mixed with the flour, but with roller-milling it is otherwise, the thick and thin bran coming off in flakes separately, while the germs are separated by themselves. The latter are too valuable for the food of

milch-cows and other live-stock to be exported, while their liability to ferment in shipping across the Atlantic puts a veto on the trade. Bran, however, may be and is exported to England, but the increase in butter and cheese factories finds a better market in the Union. Maize germs contain too much oil to be given to cattle alone, as the diet is too laxative. Even when mixed with the other portions of the embryo and the pericarp, as it generally is, it should, like oil-cake, be mixed with other food, as hay and chaff. In the British capital maize is now being largely used both in brewing and distilling. It is first decorticated and the kernel reduced to meal, and the refuse from breweries and distilleries is being manufactured into cakes and meal for live-stock. In the United States at the hominy factories, maize breweries, distilleries and starch factories, the by-products of maize form an extensive branch of industry.

#### MILLING PATENTS.

Among the patents granted November 5, 1889, are the following:

Orville M. Morse, Jaskson, Mich., No. 414,431, a grain-cleaner.

Wm. G. Avery, Cleveland, O., No. 414,483, an elevator-bucket.

Joab C. Fisher, Beloit, Kan., No. 414,510, a grain-cleaning machine.

#### THE MICHIGAN BUHR MILLERS.

Another meeting of the Old Stone Millers' Association of Michigan will be held at Detroit, on Wednesday, November 20. The officers of this association are as follows: President and business manager, John Hardenberg, of Farmington; vice-president, H. C. Spencer, of Smith; secretary and treasurer, F. J. Seely, of Amy. The initiation fee is \$3. The following firms sent letters encouraging the association: J. C. McAllister, Gull Lake; E. C. Push, Brighton; M. L. Parshall, Chesaning; I. C. Romine, Rochester; Rogers Bros., Genesee; Charles Y. Lowe, Hudson; D. J. Colwell, Teuton; H. Woodine, Woodine; Chas. Prichard, Prichardsville; C. W. Perry, Pierpont; S. Munro, Jennison; M. J. Peterson, Longstone; E. Raplee, Ganges; Seeley & Sons, Amy; W. R. Stafford, Port Hope; W. H. Palmer, Yale; A. J. Southard, Harbor Springs; Roger & French, Hodank, and E. H. Bowen, Bowen's Mills. The next meeting is expected to be a very entertaining one.

THE October fire-loss in the United States and Canada footed about \$8,400,000. The assessment on the milling industry was only about \$250,000. The total fire-loss for the first ten months of 1889 was about \$104,563,000, against \$104,596,000 in 1888 and \$102,954,000 in 1887.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

##### BOLTING CLOTH.

Do not order your cloth until you have conferred with us. It will pay you, both in point of quality and price. We are prepared with special facilities for this work. Write us before you order.

CASE MANUFACTURING CO.

Columbus, Ohio.

Office and Factory, 5th Street, north of Naughton.

#### TOLEDO MILL PICKS AND STONE TOOL MFG. CO.

Manufacturer

and Dresser of

#### MILL PICKS.

Made of the best double-refined English cast steel. All work guaranteed. For terms and warranty, address, GEO. W. HEARTLEY, No. 297 St. Clair Street, Toledo, Ohio. Send for Circular.

N. B.—All Mill Picks ground and ready for use (both old and new) before leaving the shop. No time and money lost grinding rough and newly dressed Picks. All come to hand ready for use.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Coupling, Machine and Jobbing, Etc., Etc.



**SMOKE SANITATION.**—The belief that smoke from soft coal may have beneficial sanitary effects is gaining ground. It is claimed that the sulphur in the coal when burned becomes sulphurous acid gas, a well-known disinfectant. Further, that creosote and its allied products are thrown off with the fumes of bituminous coal, and that an atmosphere charged with carbolic acid must be freer from germs of disease than an apparently purer air.

## GENERAL NOTES.

TWO HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY men are constantly at work on the great tunnel under the Hudson river at New York city. The whole will probably be completed within the next 15 months. There are \$4,000,000 of British capital in the enterprise.

### POINTS IN MILLING.

AMERICAN flour makers and consumers are directly interested in British opinions of the flour made in American mills. At a recent bread-making examination, held under the auspices of the National Association of Master Bakers and Confectioners of Great Britain, one of the questions presented was as follows: "How would you distinguish, by any simple form of testing, the following varieties of flour: Spring American Bakers' Grades, Winter American Patents, Stone-milled Straight Grade Flours from choice English Wheat, Hungarian Patents? What are the baking characteristics of each?" The winner of the first prize at the examination was Robert W. Perry, Brewery Road, London, N., and, according to the report of the examination printed in the September issue of the "Review" of the association, he disposed of the quadruple-barreled question thus:

#### SPRING AMERICAN BAKERS' GRADE.

Distinguishing Features.	Baking Characteristics.
Coarse and free in feel to the hand, rank taste to the mouth, color dark.	Strong, coarse, rank, red crust, large yield and big loaf.

#### WINTER AMERICAN PATENTS.

Distinguishing Features.	Baking Characteristics.
Good colored, fairly free to the touch, with neither good nor bad flavor.	Fine white loaf, nice texture and good crust, not so large as the former. Fairly good yield.

#### STONE-MILLED ENGLISH WHEAT FLOUR.

Distinguishing Features.	Baking Characteristics.
Free in the hand, and yet clinging when pressed together. Good color, very nutty taste.	Only a fair sized loaf, nice crust and good color, but of an excellent nutty flavor; small yield.

#### HUNGARIAN PATENTS.

Distinguishing Features.	Baking Characteristics.
Very fine and silky flour, free to the touch, splendid color and excellent flavor.	Very fine loaf, excellent bloom, crust and texture; also a large yield, with perfect color and flavor.

PLAINLY enough this British view entirely favors the Hungarian flour, as the prize-winner pours out on the bread made from it his wealth of flattering adjectives in the superlative degree. He makes the American spring appear coarse, rank, dark and strong, and the American winter as having "neither good nor bad flavor," whatever that may mean. He is also very complimentary to the English stone-milled flour. Generally, judging from the comments made on American wheat and flour in European examinations, the American articles are subjected to a good deal of pressure that is not always wholly fair or equitable, and in this case the inequitable handling of the American flour is barely concealed.

If the candidates who win honors by such exhibitions really express British opinion, it is not easy to understand why Britons will persist in buying the American flour. Here is

a prominent British journal, the "British and Foreign Confectioner," bewailing the fact that the obtuse Britons are paying more for the rank, strong, coarse, dark and nasty American flour than they can buy the pure, the fine, the perfect Hungarian flour for. What is the explanation of this anomaly? Probably the British palate prefers the big loaf of rank, dark, strong bread. Perhaps the prize-winner's classification is not so nearly correct as it might be.

### WE DO NOT CLASSIFY THIS!

#### AN ODE TO MUSH.

Listen, listen to the murmur of the mush,  
As it sings in fragrant sighings in the pot!  
There's a musical suggestion in its gush,  
There's a beauty in its yellow surface hot!

Listen, listen to the throbbing, sobbing "splash,"  
That comes floating out upon the heated air,  
As the fire-delivered odors upward rush  
When the dainty-handed cooker stirs with care!

O the dainty yellow mush can ne'er be beaten,  
In its texture, in its fragrance, in its hue,  
By all other dishes that by men are eaten  
In all lands 'twixt Kokomo and Timbuctoo!

Greatest statesmen have been nourished on corn mush,  
Greatest warriors from mush have drawn their brawn,  
But the modern mushless dudelets make us flush—  
They have only strength for tennis on the lawn!

Listen, listen to the music of the mush,  
As it bubbles in the kettle on the stove!  
O the humblest mushful poet needs not blush  
When he labels mush the noblest gift of Jove!

See it sliced and fried a tempting brown in butter!  
What a subtleness of sweetness is suggested!  
Eating brings sensations quite too deep to utter,  
And the dish is one most easily digested!

See it heaped upon the platter in the morning,  
When the sunlight on the breakfast table gleams,  
With a veil of perfumed steam its sides adorning—  
Feast of gold to follow night of pleasant dreams!

Duluth, Minnesota, November, 1889.

—BANG.

### THE WRITER WHO KNOWS IT ALL.

He is sitting afar in the chill Northwest,

The writer who knows it all.

He sharpens his quill and pulls down his vest,

The writer who knows it all.

With ignorance deepened by impudent gall,

With coolness absorbed from the fierce snow-squall,

Of milling to millers he loud doth bawl,

The writer who knows it all.

He gabbles of crops and of market rates,

The writer who knows it all.

He fumes and he frets about railroad freights,

The writer who knows it all.

The longer he lives less modest he grows;

He scolds, and he rants, and he raves and blows;

The whole human race he'd lead by the nose,

The writer who knows it all.

He loses his head when he measures crops,

This writer who knows it all.

When he booms the market, the grain price drops,

The ranter knows not quite all!

He tries, but he fails, all others to crush,

He gurgles and growls in his gruesome gush,

And smothers himself in his own wild slush,

This writer who knows it all.

One day in the chilly Northwest will die

This writer who knows it all.

His breath will go out on a cyclone fly,

The writer who knows it all.

And his soul to the land of shades will pass,

With its voice of wind and its cheek of brass,

With its egotism and rant and gas,

With its rank conceit in mountainous mass,

And range the old settlers in primary class

To teach them much more than all!

Rochester, N. Y., November, 1889.

—RANG.

Kornlet is a new condiment prepared for the first time last year. It is an extract of corn, a portion only of the kernel being used, the most nutritious qualities being retained. It is about the consistency of condensed milk and is used in making puddings, soups, gems, griddle cakes, fritters and other table delicacies.

## COTEMPORARY COMMENT.

There are now about 11,250,000 bushels of wheat in country houses, private houses and in transit from country points. On this basis, estimating the crop of both Dakotas and Minnesota together at 90,000,000, and allowing 20,000,000 for seed and bread, 55 per cent. of the crop has been marketed in 92 days.—*Minneapolis "Market Record."*

The Ontario Oatmeal Millers, whose Association was disbanded some months ago, are again holding meetings with the object of bettering the condition of their industry. Unlike the meetings of the flour-millers, the deliberations of the oatmeal-millers are not open to the public, and no authentic statement can be made of the methods to be adopted for dispelling the troubles from which they are

suffering through over-production. It is understood that, following the example of the flour-millers, the oatmeal men will hereafter pay more attention to the manner of buying. In view of the fact that American oats are selling at 20 to 30 per cent. below Canadian prices, it seems to be self-evident that the Canadian miller's export trade depends upon lowering the price of his raw material to the American level.—*Toronto "Electrical, Mechanical & Milling News."*

Bucket-shops have increased at an astonishing rate in Chicago since the Board of Trade failed to establish in the courts its right to control its own quotations. The net results to the community are simply a popularization of gambling. The Board of Trade is perhaps none too good, but the bucket-shop is a hundred times worse.—*Chicago "American Miller."*

**COMPOUND** Condensing or Non-Condensing. 16 SIZES, 5 to 500 H. P. Not yet equaled by any form of Engine for **HIGH FUEL DUTY AND SIMPLICITY.**

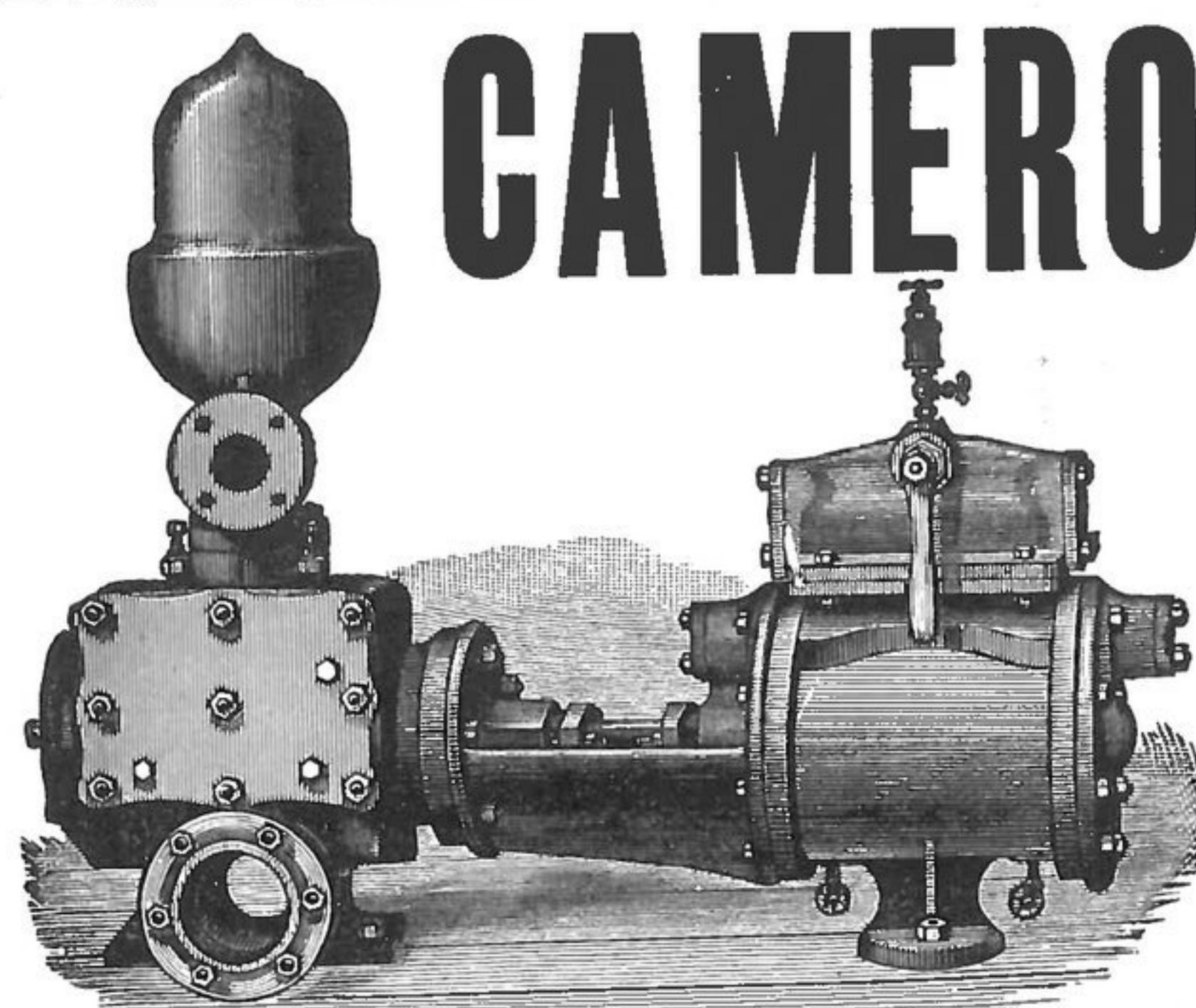
**STANDARD** 13 Sizes in Stock. 5 to 250 H. P. 3000 in use in all parts of the Civilized World.

**JUNIOR** 6 Sizes in Stock, 5 to 50 H. P. An Automatic Engine cheaper than a Slide Valve. WELL BUILT. ECONOMICAL. RELIABLE. Over 300 Sold the First Year. All the above built strictly to Gauge with INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS. REPAIRS CARRIED IN STOCK. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

**WESTINGHOUSE**  
**ENGINES**  
The Westinghouse Machine Co.  
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## SELLING DEPARTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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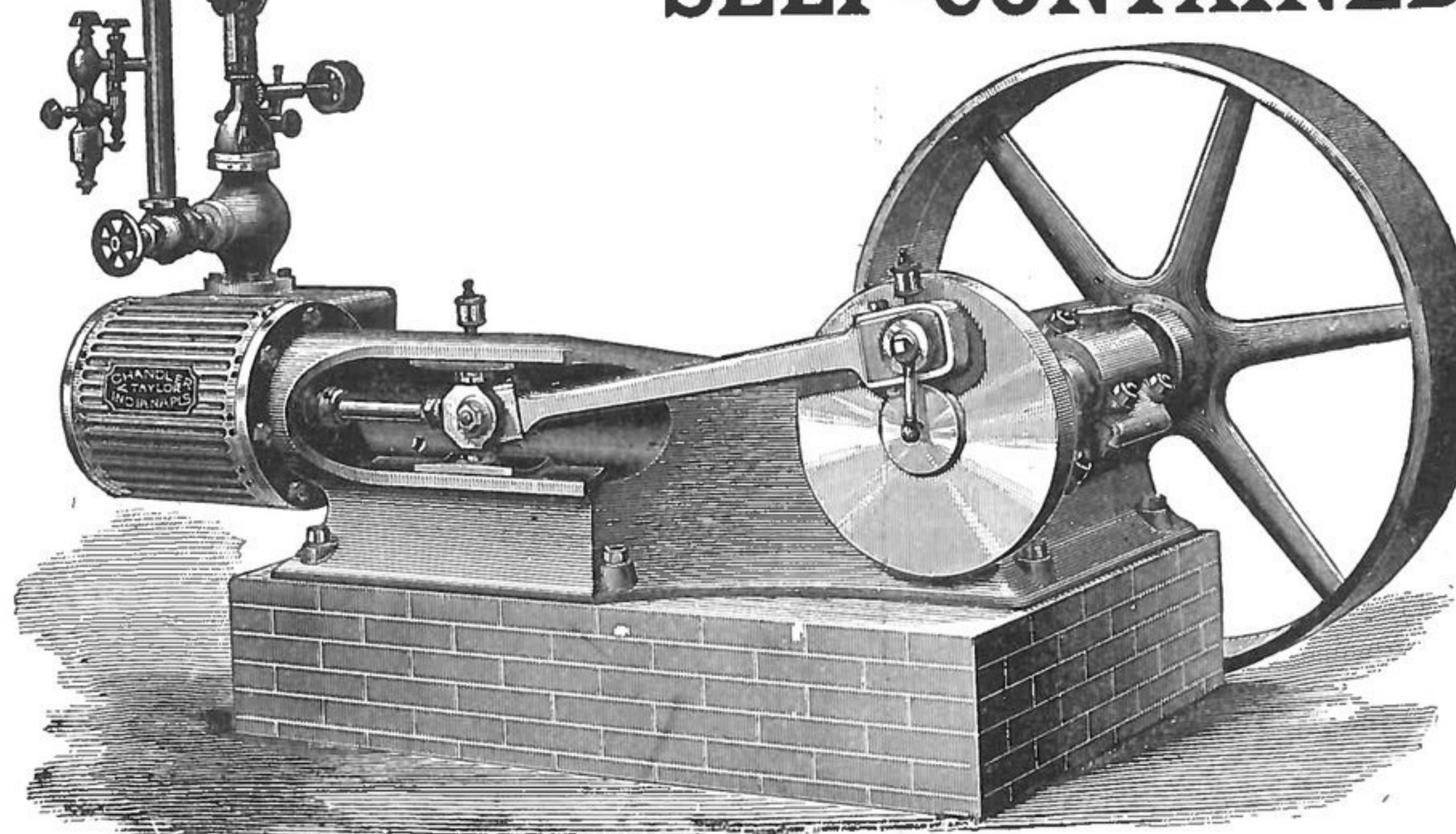
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# NOTES AND NEWS

E. J. Hurbert, Jackson, Tenn., built a grist-mill.  
 O. J. Dundas, Kelso, Tenn., will remodel to rolls.  
 Schackel & Stroub, millers, Waldo, Wis., dissolved.  
 W. E. Logan, Asheville, N. C., improves his flour-mill.  
 Viall & Hagerman, millers, Gilmore City, Ia., attached.  
 Berrian Bros.' flouring-mill, Quincy, Ill., burned; loss \$2,500.  
 J. W. Chambers, Pleasant Valley, W. Va., builds a grist-mill.  
 Brewer & Jones' grist-mill, Blossom, Tex., burned; loss \$6,500.  
 Hans Peterson, Georgetown, Tex., will build a grist-mill at Brady, Tex.  
 The Petersburg, Ky., Milling Co. have built a 100-barrel roller corn-mill.

A. Shell's large flouring-mill, Fremont, O., burned; loss \$20,000; insurance \$11,000.

The St. Paul Roller Mill Co.'s mill, St. Paul, Minn., burned; loss \$180,000; insurance \$105,000.

The Carondelet Elevator & Grain Co., capital stock \$25,000, has been incorporated in St. Louis, Mo.

Funk & Anderson, Danville, Ky., want an outfit for a 75-barrel roller flouring-mill, to be built at once.

The Pioneer Mill Co., Abilene, Tex., increase the capacity of their grain-elevator to 100,000 bushels.

The Teeswater Milling & Mfg. Co.'s steam flouring mill, Teeswater, Ontario, Canada, burned; loss \$25,000.

The Seyk Flour Mill Co.'s new flouring-mill, Kewaunee, Wis., was damaged \$4,000 by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

Secretary Rusk, of the Agricultural Department, has sent in his annual report, the first issued under the department as now constituted. The Secretary makes the usual references to the work of the several scientific and other divisions in his department, and in addition he deals at length with certain plans for the thorough reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, and suggests several new features in the interest of the development of agriculture. Figures are submitted in the report showing the importance of agriculture, which produces an annual yield of nearly \$4,000,000,000, employing on the 5,000,000 farms 10,000,000 persons, representing a population of 30,000,000 people, while the value of live-stock alone is estimated at \$2,507,000,000.

Says the Winnipeg, Manitoba, *Free Press*: The cloudy days have gone again, and bright sunshine once more reigns in all its relentless splendor. It looks as if our hopes for rain this fall were at an end, and as if the country were about to pass into its congealed state with all our rivers abnormally low, and with creeks and sloughs in every direction literally dried up. Such is the prospect at the present time, and its fulfillment will undoubtedly add to the injurious consequences of a drought already more prolonged and severe than any that has been known in late years. There is nothing that human enterprise or ingenuity can do to counteract its influences; we are simply helpless in the face of it and have to submit. We do not know whether faith in the efficacy of prayer in such cases has been abandoned; but there is no doubt that rain has been seldom more needed than it is now, to prepare the ground for next year's seeding.

J. K. Price and C. L. Nash, Beaumont, Tex., want grist-mill machinery.

Says the Fargo, North Dakota, *Republican* of October 29: "Talk about short crops in North Dakota—there is more wheat being received at the elevators in Fargo now than for five years, at the same season of the year. \* \* \* \* The erroneous and damaging impression is gaining in circulation that widespread destitution prevails in North Dakota, and that appeals for assistance are going abroad from a large portion of the territory. It is true that there is need of help in a portion of Ramsey county, and the necessary steps are being taken to render aid to all those who need it. It is not true that any considerable number of people in

North Dakota are destitute. The pith of the whole matter lies in the fact that the East, not content with passing its spare time cutting off interest coupons on western loans, feels called upon to devote the residue of time in enlarging upon every story which can in any way be distorted into a damaging report as to the condition of Dakota. North Dakota is all right."

Says the Minneapolis *Market Record* of November 4: Contracts with the English syndicate, buying Minneapolis mills and water-powers, have been signed for the sale of the C. A. Pillsbury & Co. mills, A. B. and Anchor, the Washburn Mill Co. mills, Palisade and Lincoln, the Mississippi Mill Co.'s water-power and the East Side water-power. No deeds have yet been made and will not be until the attorney for the syndicate arrives and looks up the property, when, if the title is found to be satisfactory, according to the terms of the contract the transfer will be made. The attorney to look up the title is expected to be here within a few days. The facts relating to the sale of the C. C. Washburn mills are that a syndicate has an option for the purchase of them running to December 15. An agent of the syndicate has been here and investigated the situation for a report to the syndicate. Before he went away, he said that his report would probably favor the purchase. The option he believed to be below the actual value of the property, and he had hardly a doubt that the offer would be accepted before the expiration of the limit.

## BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

No. 118 of *Good Housekeeping*, November 9, begins a new volume, the tenth of this popular fortnightly visitor to the household. The number opens with chapter V, of Catherine Owen's "Help for Young Housekeepers," an excellent practical chapter. A very timely and suggestive paper on Gifts for Christmas is furnished by Mrs. C. S. Fox, and a novel Church fair called a "Kalendar Kermesse," is described by Florence M. Gray. Maria Parloa answers the question "What is good Housekeeping?" in a pertinent manner. The story begun in the last number is finished. A good paper is Mrs. Plumstead's second on window gardening. A good point as to the treatment of children is treated by Ruth Armstrong. The new department of "Woman's Work and Wages," edited by Mrs. Helen Campbell, starts off in excellent shape and with much promise. It will be reckoned among the best features of the magazine, and can not fail to be a source of usefulness among women workers. The number is full of the practical matter pertaining to *Good Housekeeping*'s field.

## COMMENDATORY COMMUNICATIONS.

The following letters, which are of direct interest to all millers and elevator owners, will explain themselves:

UNION, O., Feb. 2, 1889.

THE CASE MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: I have been using one of your automatic scales for quite a while, and am more than pleased with it, as it never fails to weigh and register exact, requiring no attention whatever, either in stopping or starting, grinding fast or slow, being a perfect regulator. With me guess-work in milling has become a thing of the past. M. W. YOUNG.

GREENVILLE, O., Jan. 23, 1889.

THE CASE MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: We have owned a Hoover automatic grain scale for some time and think its principle the only accurate and reliable one. We can recommend it to any one needing an automatic scale.

A. WEIMER MILLING CO.

WEST MILTON, O., May 16, 1889.

THE CASE MFG. CO., Columbus, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN: We can speak in the most flattering terms of the success of the automatic grain scale sold us a short time ago. It does its work nicely and accurately and does not waste one grain. We must say it is the best scale ever invented. It can not help but speak for itself when placed before the eyes of an intelligent miller. Wishing you success, we remain,

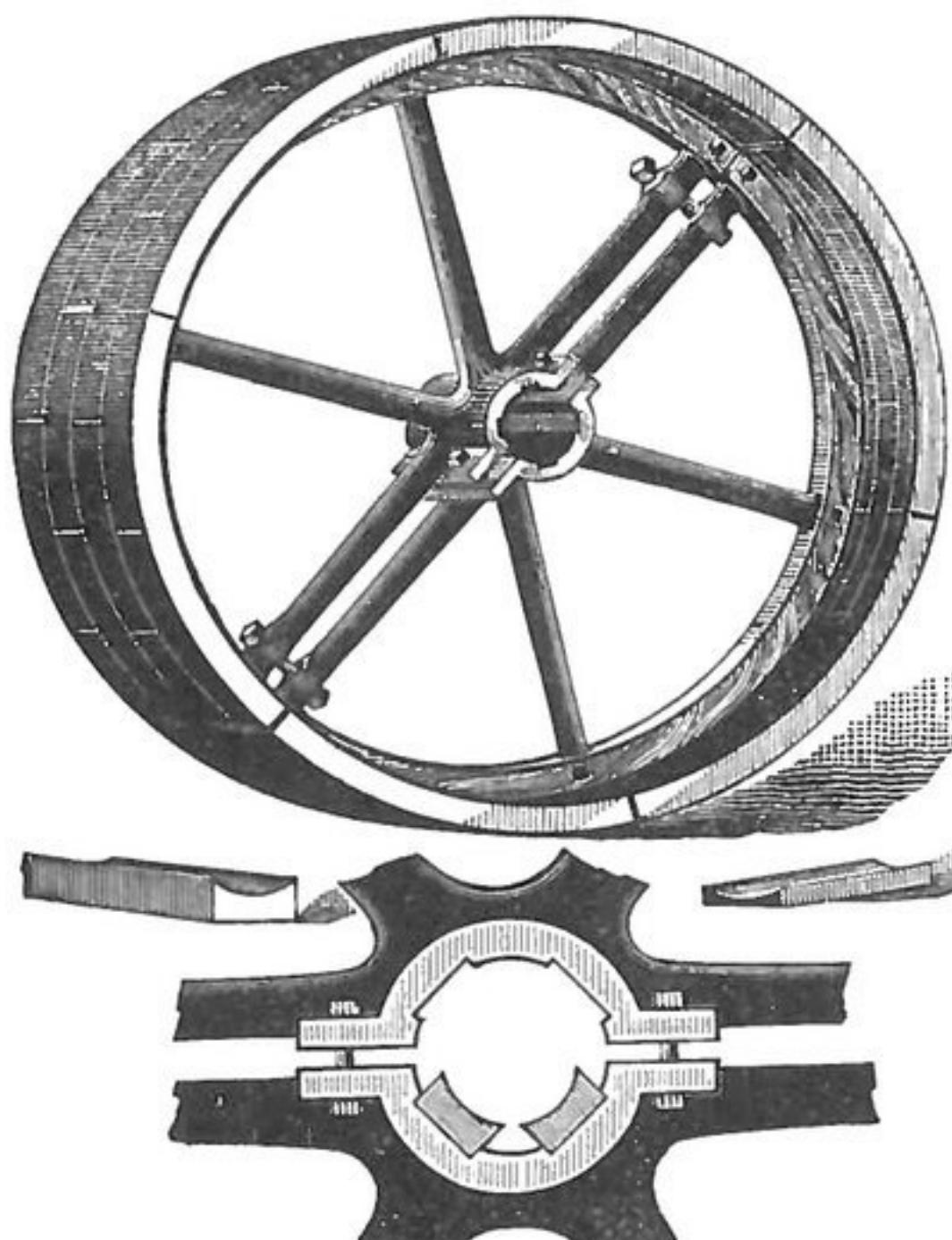
A. SCHMIDT & BRO.



**W.A.BINGHAM,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
**FLOUR SACKS.**  
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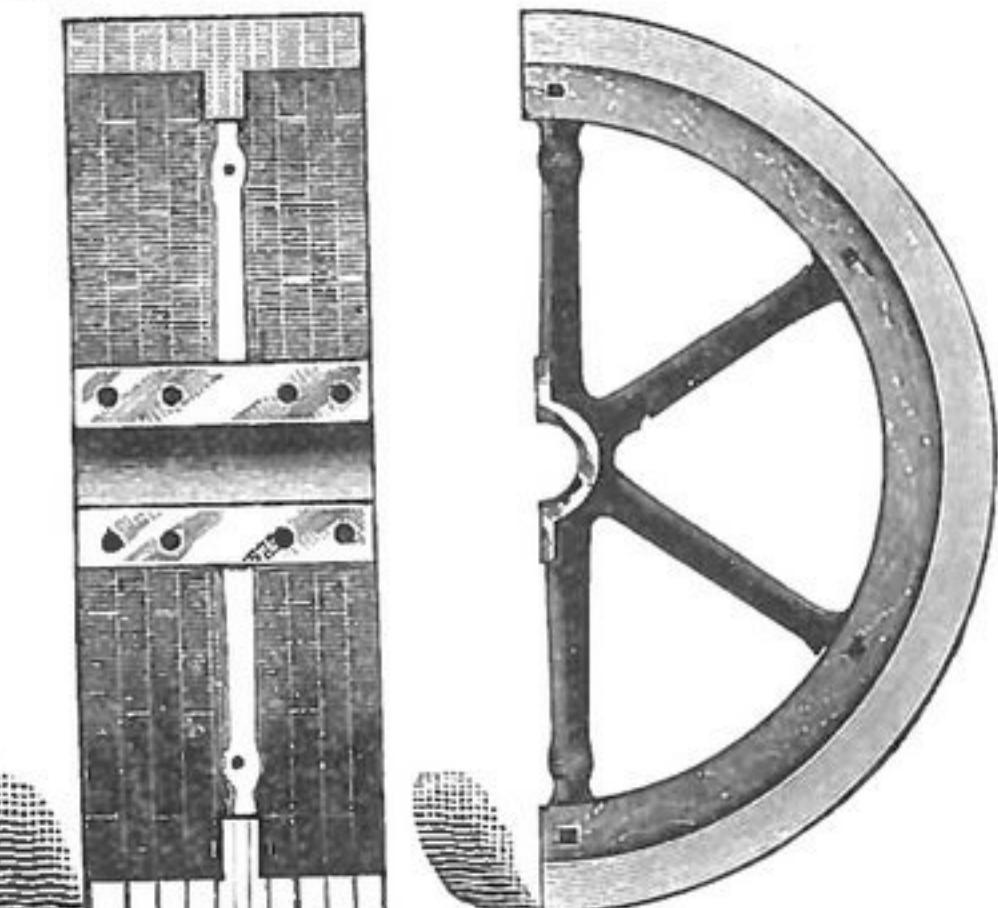
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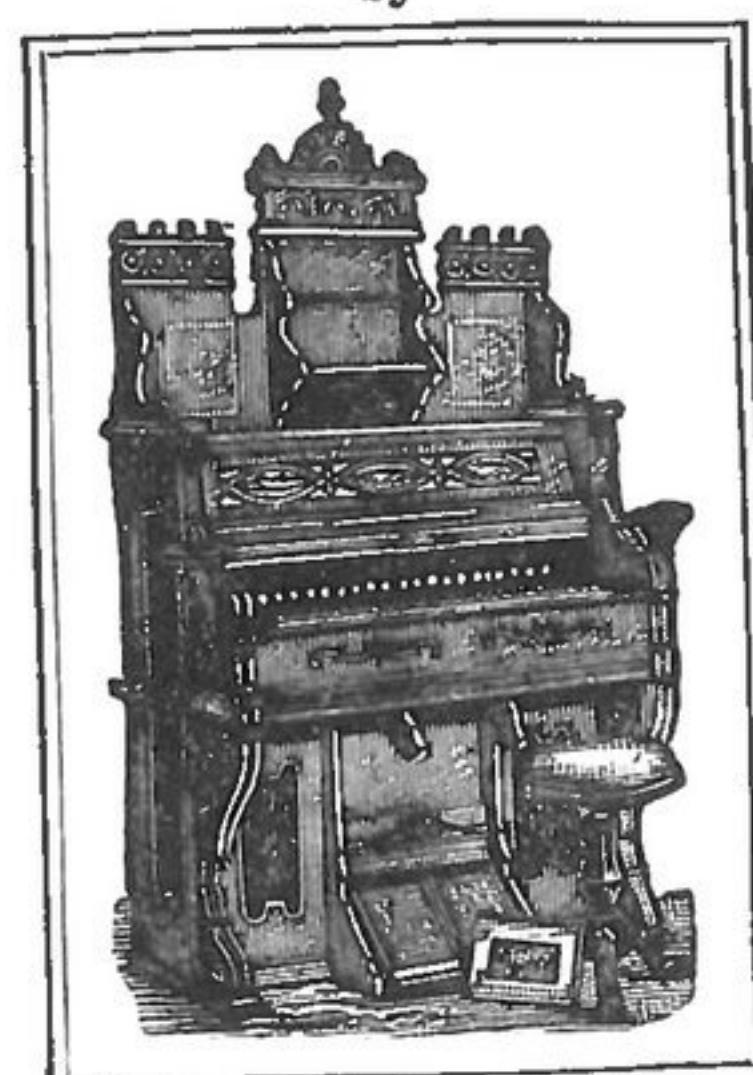


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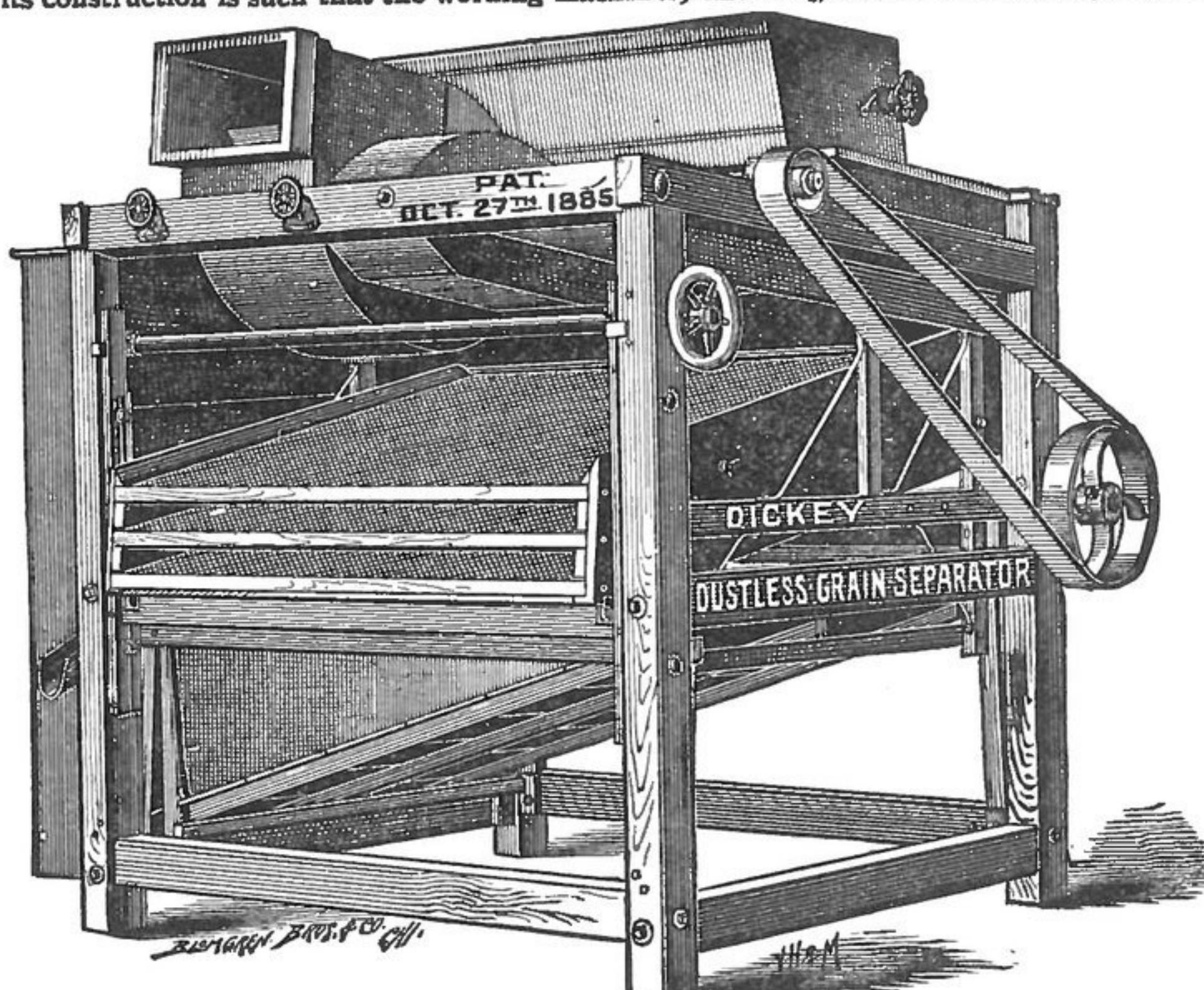
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**The Cincinnati Corrugating Co.**

**DICKEY DUSTLESS  
GRAIN AND FLAX SEPARATOR**

This Separator is our latest and most perfect, and guaranteed to be the superior of any now on the market. This machine, as can be seen by the cut, is not a warehouse fanning mill with one patent attachment, but is a Dustless Separator, made for the express purpose of thoroughly cleaning and separating all kinds of grain in large quantities; its construction is such that the working machinery and weight is all within the parts or anchors.



WE CLAIM FOR IT SUPERIORITY.

We claim for it Superiority over everything of the kind made, in simpleness, durability, saving of power, capacity and cost of construction. Its height will accommodate any number of spouts from different points, without moving machine. They have a capacity from 700 to 1,500 bushels per hour. We also control exclusively the manufacture of the celebrated Dickey Giant, End and Side Shake, Warehouse Mills, that have attained such a world-wide reputation. Sent on approval to any reliable party. For full particulars address,

**A. P. Dickey Manufacturing Co.** Successors to Dickey & Pease, **RACINE, WIS.**

WE CLAIM FOR IT SUPERIORITY.

## EUROPEAN ECHOES.

THE foreign capitalists who recently put a lot of money into Minneapolis milling and elevator property are not satisfied, and they seem anxious to extend their operations. They are ready, it is said, to put another \$3,000,000 into St. Paul and Minneapolis mills and breweries.

SAYS the London "Millers' Gazette": Among the novelties in milling-machinery which may shortly be expected are a new scalper, a very simple and cheap machine, the invention of a Lancashire miller; another scalper, by a Yorkshire miller; a new conveyor and elevator; a new dust-collector without textile parts; an automatic middlings-purifier, and a new reducing and grinding machine. The four last novelties are the patents of a German milling engineer.

THE number of flour-mills at work in Austria-Hungary is said to be 27,022, of which 24,583 have supplied information. In this latter number there are 407 steam-engines giving 11,357 h.p.; 341 turbines giving 6,589 h.p.; 42,593 water-wheels and 295 other motors. These mills are said to produce 21,445,600 quintals of flour per annum. With reference to the reduction of the output of the Hungarian mills, it appears that the decision reached at the meeting of the National Association on August 17 was to reduce work by one day a week in the case of provincial mills, and two days a week for Pesth mills. This resolution is to be binding until April 30; all except 18 mills agreed to this resolution.

STATISTICS from but sorry reading, but occasionally they can be made to speak very forcibly. The table given below, if carefully examined, will be quite sufficient to illustrate that the unrestricted importation of foreign wheat into Great Britain has been accompanied not only by a decline in prices, but in the annual home production also. The figures are taken from the tables furnished by Sir J. B. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert:

HOME PRODUCE AND IMPORTS OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM  
FROM 1868 to 1888.

Harvest year. Sept. 1. to Aug. 31.	Estimated produce available for con- sumption—i. e., less seed.			Imports less exports	Prices. s. d.
	Quarters	Quarters	Quarters		
1867-68.....	8,546,000	9,016,000	63	9	
1868-69.....	15,626,000	7,719,000	48	2	
1869-70.....	12,301,000	9,922,000	46	11	
1870-71.....	18,048,000	8,009,000	56	8	
1871-72.....	10,382,000	9,317,000	57		
1872-73.....	10,405,000	12,291,000	58	8	
1873-74.....	9,261,000	11,301,000	55	9	
1874-75.....	12,898,000	11,705,000	45	2	
1875-76.....	9,033,000	13,860,000	46	2	
1876-77.....	8,857,000	12,107,000	56	9	
1877-78.....	10,039,000	14,409,000	46	5	
1878-79.....	11,699,000	14,146,000	43	10	
1879-80.....	5,048,000	16,410,000	44	10	
1880-81.....	8,504,000	16,182,000	45	4	
1881-82.....	8,048,000	17,200,000	45	1	
1882-83.....	9,227,000	19,982,000	41	7	
1883-84.....	8,616,000	15,816,000	35	9	
1884-85.....	9,307,000	18,001,000	32	10	
1885-86.....	7,255,000	15,052,000	31	1	
1886-87.....	8,881,000	17,173,000	32	6	
1887-88.....	8,325,000	16,530,000	31	10	

SAYS the London "Evening Standard": "It is very unwelcome intelligence to hear from a correspondent in Kent that 'the number of farms falling vacant' in that county this Michaelmas is 'larger than has ever been known.' Kent, the headquarters of the hop-growers of this country, has often been called 'the Garden of England,' and it would indeed be difficult to find any other county south of the Tweed which is so thoroughly cultivated, or where rents have been so high all round as in this part of England. The terrible competition to which free-trade has subjected British agriculturists and market gardeners has for some years past rendered their business one of increasing precariousness and anxiety, and it is only by the most strenuous exertions, and by availing themselves of all the resources of modern science

and machinery, as applied to the cultivation of the land, that they can hope to hold their own. The capital of farmers is but limited, and if, under the growing competition they have to contend against, they are compelled year after year to lose capital, the time inevitably comes when they must either abandon their farms or get them at lower rents. The farmers, it may be said, may recover lost ground by striking out into fruit-growing or some other new line; but this requires not only capital but time, and the farmer without capital can not afford to wait. In other counties besides Kent the prospect before the landlord and the laborer, as well as the tenant, is anything but cheerful under present circumstances."

SAYS the London "Millers' Gazette" of October 21: There are many reasons why French agriculture is both interesting and important, not the least of which is that France is a country in which wheat-growing, even in these times of low prices, is steadily increasing. At the present moment France is the second largest producer of wheat, the only country that excels it being the United States. In a very interesting little work which has been issued by M. Tisserand during the past month we have a very valuable number of facts on the subject, and from these the following figures showing the growth and area of wheat cultivation have been prepared:

## WHEAT PRODUCTION IN FRANCE.

Average of years.	Area. Hectares—equal 2.47 acres.	Production. Hectoliter—equal 2.838 bush.
1789.....	4,000,000	31,000,000
1831-1841.....	5,353,841	68,436,000
1842-1851.....	5,846,919	81,041,000
1852-1861.....	6,500,448	88,986,000
1862-1871.....	6,887,749	98,339,000
1872-1881.....	6,904,503	100,295,000
1882-1888.....	6,958,200	109,453,000

With this increased area and production of wheat there has also grown up a very considerable increase in the home consumption, this having increased from 1.64 hectoliters per head, and 6.56 hectoliters per family in the decade 1831-41, to 2.70 hectoliters per head and 9.77 hectoliters per family in the present decade. These are not all the facts which this official publication and others give on the subject. More than one-fourth of the whole surface of France is given over to the production of wheat and other cereals, and this area has largely increased of late, owing to the trouble with vine diseases. With this there has been extra attention devoted to wheat, with the result that there has also been a great increase in the yield per hectare. An American Consul, writing before M. Tisserand's figures were available, has recently declared that "perhaps nowhere in the world has there been more careful study how to produce the most wheat on the least ground. There are professors of agriculture appointed by the Government in each Department, whose duty it is to study the nature of the soil, what products can be used to the best advantage, what fertilizers are best suited, and all that it is generally necessary for the farmer to know. Experimental stations are also established in each Department, where theories can be practically tested and results shown. Public conferences are held in each commune, where the professor gives general advice to the farmers, answers questions and lectures on practical subjects." It is curious to note that in all these works wheat has received as much attention as all the other cereals combined, the result being that for nearly 50 years it has been steadily growing in importance, while the others have declined. Maize, rye and barley are all thus decreasing in area, oats being the only cereal crop other than wheat that seems to be making progress. Prices are low, and yet a comparison with those that have ruled for wheat during the past 132 years, and which are given by M. Tisserand, does not make the present situation so bad as it would appear. In 1756 the value of a hectoliter of wheat was 9.58 francs; in 1787 it was 14.18 francs; and in 1887 it was 18.13 francs. The highest it ever reached was in 1817, when the official price was 36.16 francs per hectoliter. Since 1860, the highest price was 21.65 francs in 1871, and the lowest 16.8 francs in 1885.

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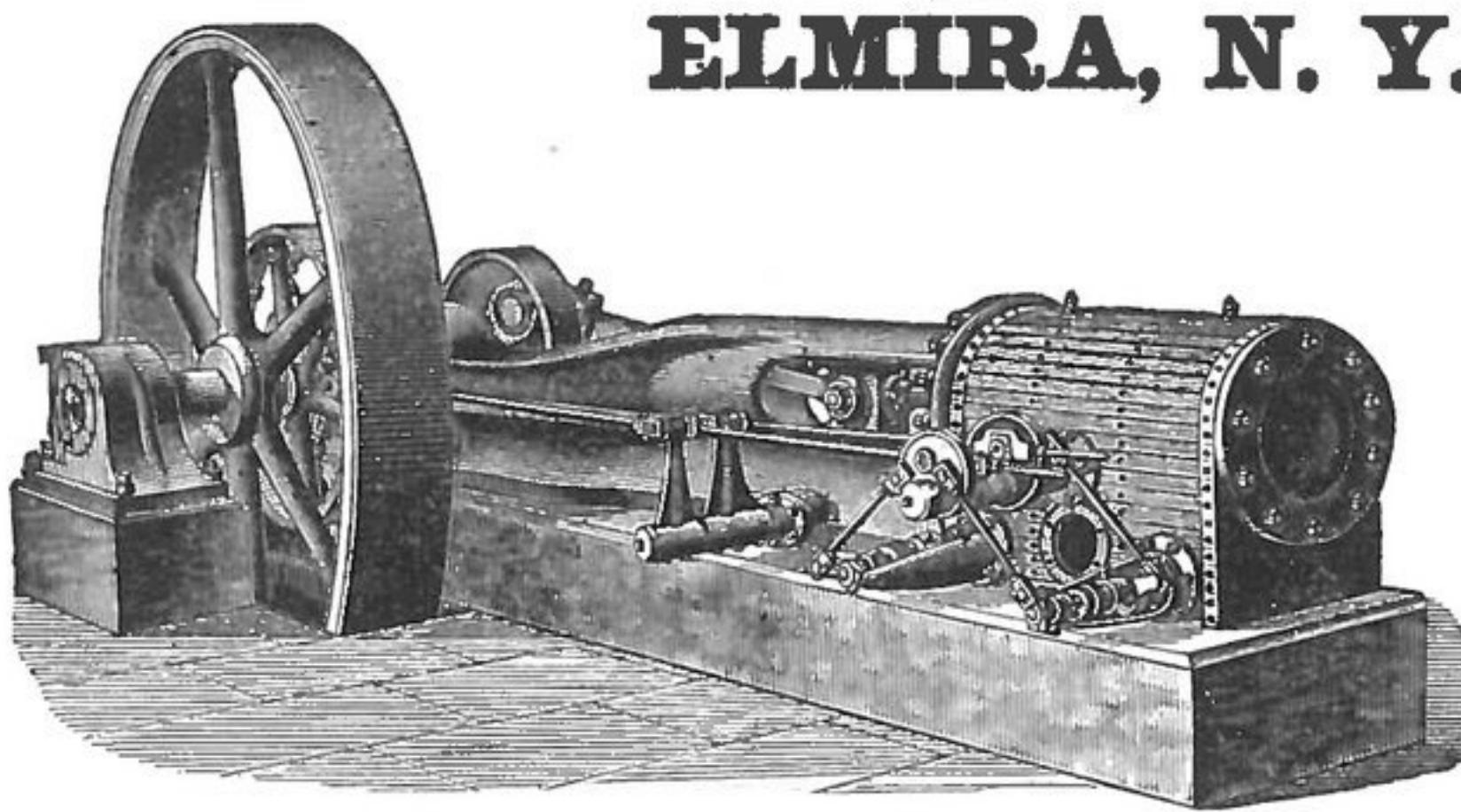
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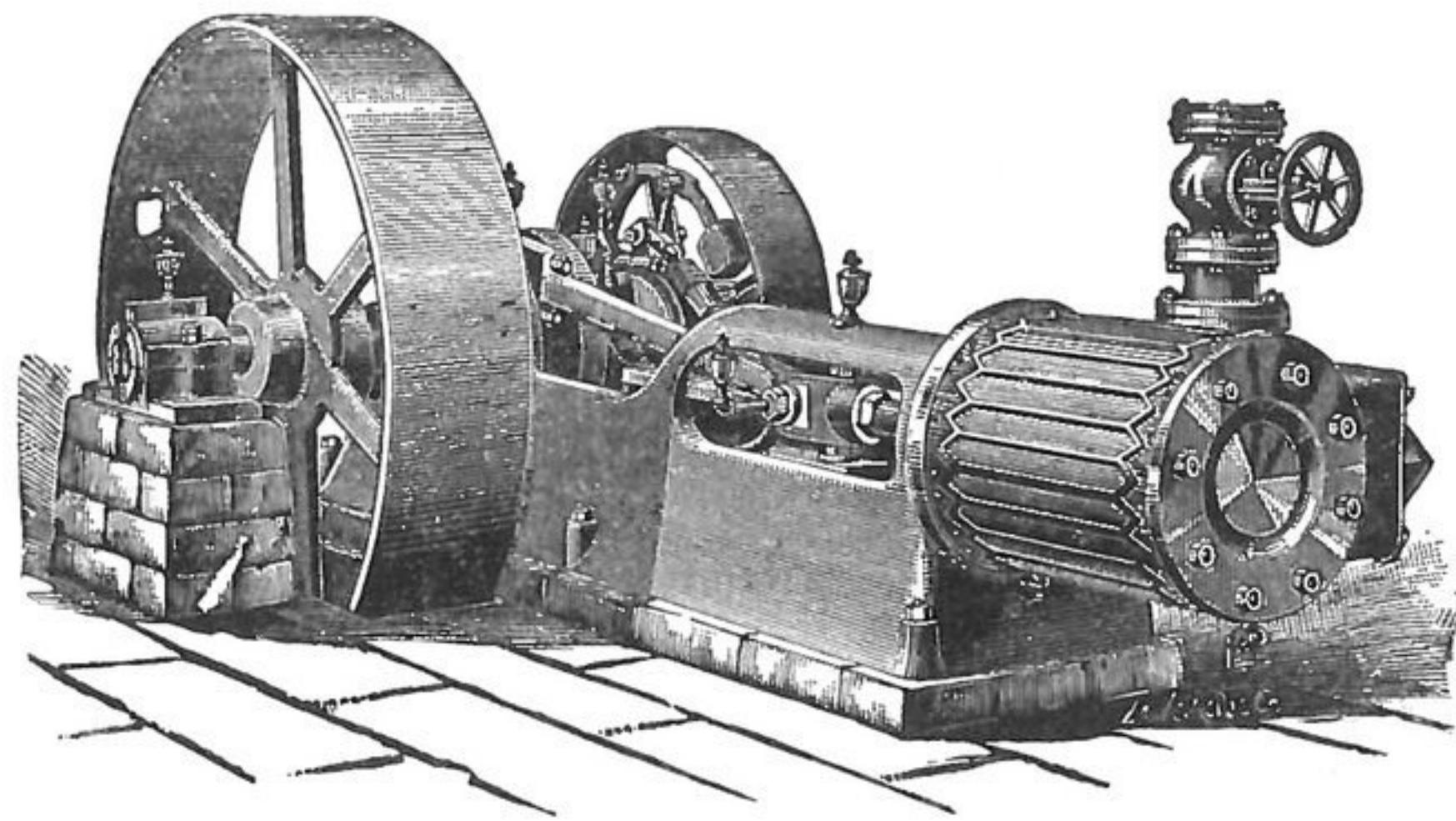
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**WOOD-WORKING ESTABLISHMENTS**

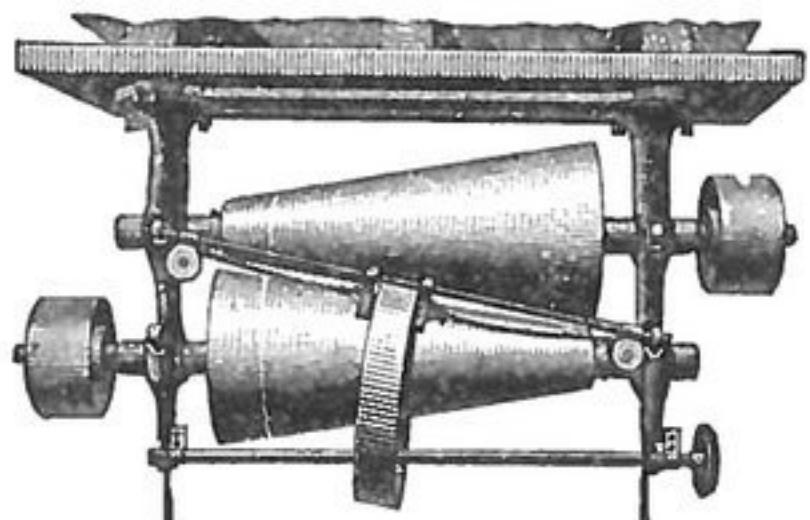
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**VALLEY IRON WORKS, WILLIAMSPORT, PENN.**

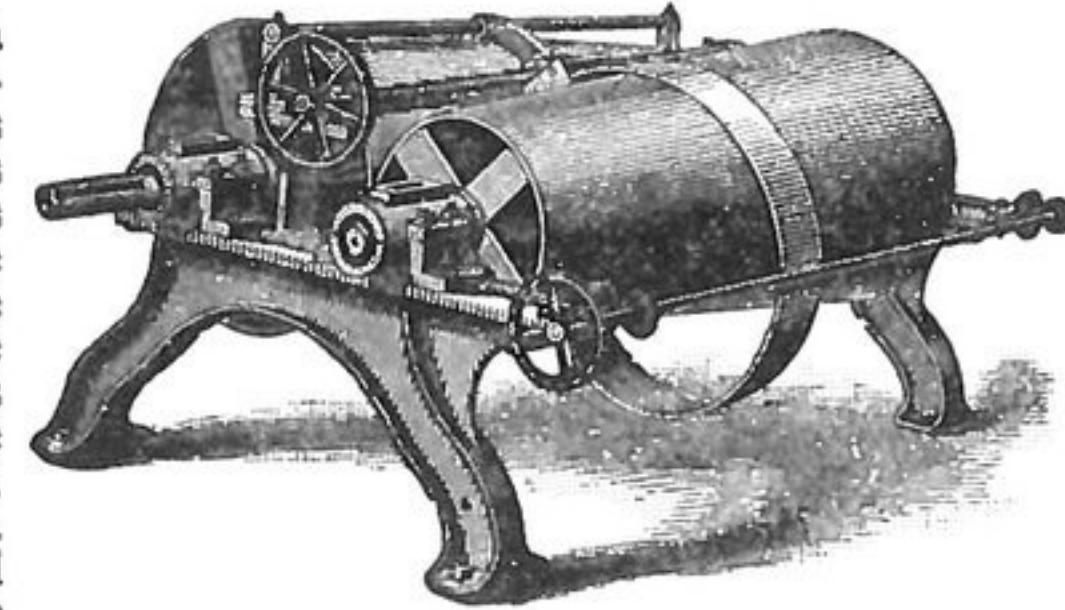
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"PATENTED."



This cut represents a set of hanging cone pulleys. This pattern is intended for that class of machinery that stops and starts at the same speed, and at the same time be able to change the speed more or less while running. These cones are also fitted with a governor where a steady motion is required and the initial power is fluctuating. All sizes made from  $\frac{1}{2}$  Horse Power to 50 Horse Power. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



EVANS FRICTION CONE CO., 85 Water St., BOSTON.

THE  
GRAIN & FLOUR TRADE

OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,  
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1889.

Friday of last week ushered in the month with generally lower markets on free western selling and lack of demand. November wheat started in at 83c., against \$1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$  on the corresponding date a year ago. November corn closed at 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., against 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. a year ago, and oats closed at 25 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., against 30 $\frac{1}{8}$ c. Atlantic port receipts of wheat were 99,044 bushels, of corn 203,247, and of oats 101,024. New York wheat options were 2,408,000 bushels. Wheat flour was dull and generally nominal. In New York the official statement of stocks on hand showed an increase of 7,479 barrels of winter and 5,437 barrels of spring over a month ago. Trafton's statement showed 84,150 barrels winter November 1 and 46,025 spring. Total 129,175; against 70,875 winter and 38,150 springs, or a total of 109,025 a month ago and 135,465 a year ago, being 4,000 less than a year and 20,000 more than a month ago. The minor lines were all quiet and featureless.

Saturday brought dull and featureless markets. In New York November wheat closed at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with Atlantic port receipts 131,742 bushels, exports 6,884 and options 1,056,000. November corn closed at 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., with receipts 129,112 bushels, exports 284,240, and options 168,000. November oats closed at 25 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., with receipts 98,977, and options only 65,000. Wheat flour was in fair demand for No. 1 springs and bakers' extras for export. Patent springs and winters were in fair jobbing demand, and prices were generally steadier. Atlantic port receipts included 56,927 packages, with exports 17,306 sacks and 6,536 barrels. The minor lines were generally quiet.

Monday brought dull and stronger markets, on better buying. November wheat ruled at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in New York, with Atlantic port receipts 173,266 bushels, exports 13,618, and options 1,778,000. November corn closed at 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., with receipts 174,250 bushels, exports 264,430, and options 712,000. November oats closed at 26c., receipts 106,580 bushels, exports 15,310, and options 100,000. Wheat flour was dull, but steady, on high grades of patents and winter straights. Trade was light. The minor lines were featureless. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	Nov. 2.	Nov. 3.	Nov. 5.
Wheat	25,713,506	33,695,199	35,144,574
Corn	7,793,649	10,773,067	7,274,553
Oats	7,005,354	8,554,981	6,473,934
Rye	1,251,000	1,556,606	336,823
Barley	2,313,089	1,786,400	2,663,871

Wednesday brought dull, but stronger, markets after the election day vacation of Tuesday, on generally light movement, except in wheat. The general feeling was one of strength. November wheat closed in New York at 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with Atlantic port receipts 300,000 bushels and exports 158,195. November corn closed at 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., with receipts 498,600, exports 130,000 and options 720,000 bushels. November oats closed 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with receipts 170,462, exports 25,613, and options 40,000 bushels. Rye grain was dull, but firm, at the following quotations in New York: Car lots on track of Jersey and near-by 50@54c.; No. 1 State, elevator, 55@56c. in car lots and 56@57c. in full loads delivered; Western 51c. c.i.f. and 52@53c. afloat. Barley was easier at the following figures: Two-rowed State 56c.; six-rowed do 90@63c.; Western 47@65c.; extra No. 2 Canada 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @63c. Malt was dull at the following figures: City-made Canada 85@90c.; country do 80@85c.; two-rowed State 70@75c.; common to fair six-rowed State 70@75c. Mill-feed was unsettled and irregular,

with 40, 60 and 80-lb. at 60@65c., middlings at 80@85c. and rye at 65@70c.

Wheat flour was dull and firm. Patent springs were scarce, in good demand and higher. There were many buyers offering 10c. less than the lowest prices of the previous week. The receipts at Atlantic ports were 125,804 packages, and the reports were 20,355 sacks and 20,245 barrels. The quotations were as follows:

SPRING FLOUR.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	\$1.45@1.60	\$....@....
Fine	1.80@2.05	2.95@2.20
Superfine	2.05@2.30	2.30@2.65
Extra No. 2	2.30@2.60	2.55@2.85
Extra No. 1	3.00@3.20	3.25@3.75
Clear	3.05@3.35	3.40@3.50
Straight	3.75@4.10	4.15@4.70
Patent	4.60@4.80	4.80@5.20

WINTER FLOUR.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade	\$1.60@1.85	\$....@....
Fine	2.05@2.35	2.15@2.45
Superfine	2.40@2.60	2.40@2.65
Extra No. 2	2.45@2.75	2.55@2.85
Extra No. 1	2.85@3.85	3.00@3.75
Clear	3.40@3.75	3.70@4.00
Straight	4.00@4.05	4.00@4.35
Patent	4.25@4.45	4.45@4.85

CITY MILLS.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
W. I. grades	4.20@4.25	
Low grades	2.50@2.60	
Patents	4.90@5.45	

Rye flour was unchanged, at \$2.75@3.10 for State superfine. Buckwheat flour was dull at \$1.70@2.00 for fair to fancy, and the grain was 48@50c. to arrive in New York. Corn products were quoted as follows: 78@80c for coarse meal; 90@92c for fine white and yellow; \$2.50@2.60 for Western and Southern, and \$2.65 for Brandywine and Sagamore.

The following shows the amount of wheat and flour, together with the amount of corn on passage to United Kingdom, for ports of call or direct ports for the weeks mentioned:

	1889.	1888.
	Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.
Wheat and flour, qrs.	1,844,000	2,370,000
Corn, qrs.	470,000	119,000

The following shows the amount of wheat and corn on passage to the Continent for the past week, and for the same week last year:

	1889.	1888.
	Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.
Wheat, qrs.	395,000	665,000
Corn, qrs.	134,000	51,000

Shipments India wheat to U. K. .... 67,500  
do do Continent. .... 25,000

The imports into the United Kingdom for the past week and for the same weeks in previous years were as follows:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	Nov. 5.	Nov. 6.	Nov. 8.
Wheat, qrs.	286,000	295,000	198,000
Corn, qrs.	133,000	123,000	80,000
Flour, bbls.	148,000	235,000	207,000

A cable report made the winter-wheat crop of Russia 70 per cent. short. Last year they grew 111,500,000 bushels of winter wheat; this figures out 78,000,000 bushels shortage. The spring wheat crop last season was reported as 186,500,000 bushels and has been reported 35 per cent. short, 65,000,000; the result is 143,000,000 bushels shortage. Last year they grew 298,000,000 bushels.

Thursday brought no important changes in the market conditions. In New York November wheat closed at 82 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., with receipts 112,700, exports 90,000 options 1,400,000, and spot sales 138,000 bushels. November corn closed at 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ c., with receipts 63,000, exports 116,000, spot sales 145,000 and options 600,000 bushels. November oats closed at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., with receipts 70,000, spot sales 101,000 and options 150,000 bushels. Wheat flour was steady, with receipts 39,091 packages and sales 33,200 barrels. Prices included the following: Low extras \$2.50@2.85 city mills \$4.25@4.40; city mills patents \$4.75@5.75; winter wheat low grades \$2.50@2.85; fair to fancy \$3.00@4.60; patents \$4.15@5.15; Minnesota clear \$3.15@4.10; do straights \$3.65@5.85; do patents \$4.25@5.40; rye mixtures \$3.15@3.85; superfine \$2.10@2.75. The minor lines were featureless throughout.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

WHEAT—The market is quiet and easier, No. 1 hard sold to-day at 88c in store. No. 1 Northern at 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., also in store; No. 2 winter sold at 84c on track, extra No. 2 white brought 88c. extra No. 3 red sold at 79@80c., and No. 3 do at 75c. CORN—The market was a shade better than yesterday. No. 2 yellow is quoted at 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and 2 mixed 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The market is reported steady at present quotations. OATS—No. 2 mixed was sold at 23c and No. 2 white at 26c. The market is quiet but steady. BARLEY—Trade is very dull. No one wants to buy. The range is 55 to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Canada. No State is offered. Western is quoted at 40@55c. OATMEAL—Akron, \$6.00; Western \$6.75 per bbl.; rolled oats, in cases, 72 lbs. \$3.25. CORN-MEAL—Coarse, 80@85c.; fine, 85@90c.; granulated, \$1.50 per cwt. MILLFEED—City-ground coarse winter, \$11.00@11.50, per ton; fine do, \$11.00@11.50; finished winter middlings, \$13.00@14.50; coarse spring do, \$11.50@12.00. CANAL FREIGHTS—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat to New York, 5c; corn, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; oats, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn to Albany, 4c; corn to Schenectady and Rotterdam 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; to Utica, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; wheat to Syracuse, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; corn, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; wheat to Rochester, 2c.

A New York report of November 8 says: Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, the flour mill owner of Minneapolis, returned from London in the Teutonic on Wednesday. His visit to London had been to place his mill properties there, as well as those of Senator W. D. Washburn. Besides the mills the properties involved were the water-power of St. Anthony's Falls and a large number of elevators, all of which are roughly valued at \$8,000,000. Mr. Pillsbury left with his family for Minneapolis at 6 o'clock in the evening. Before leaving he sent a dispatch ahead which announced that the capital had all been subscribed in London and the list closed.

"DE MAN WOT KNOWS IT ALL

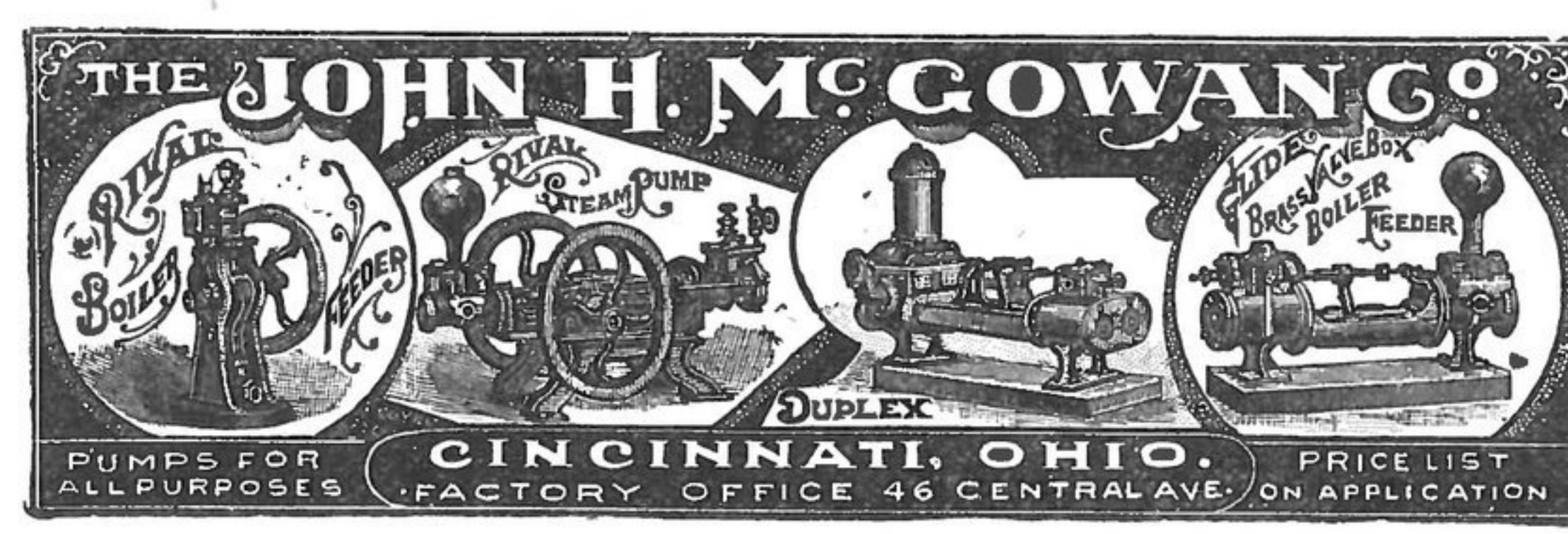
*is allus a-makin' change, a-buyin' ob experience."*

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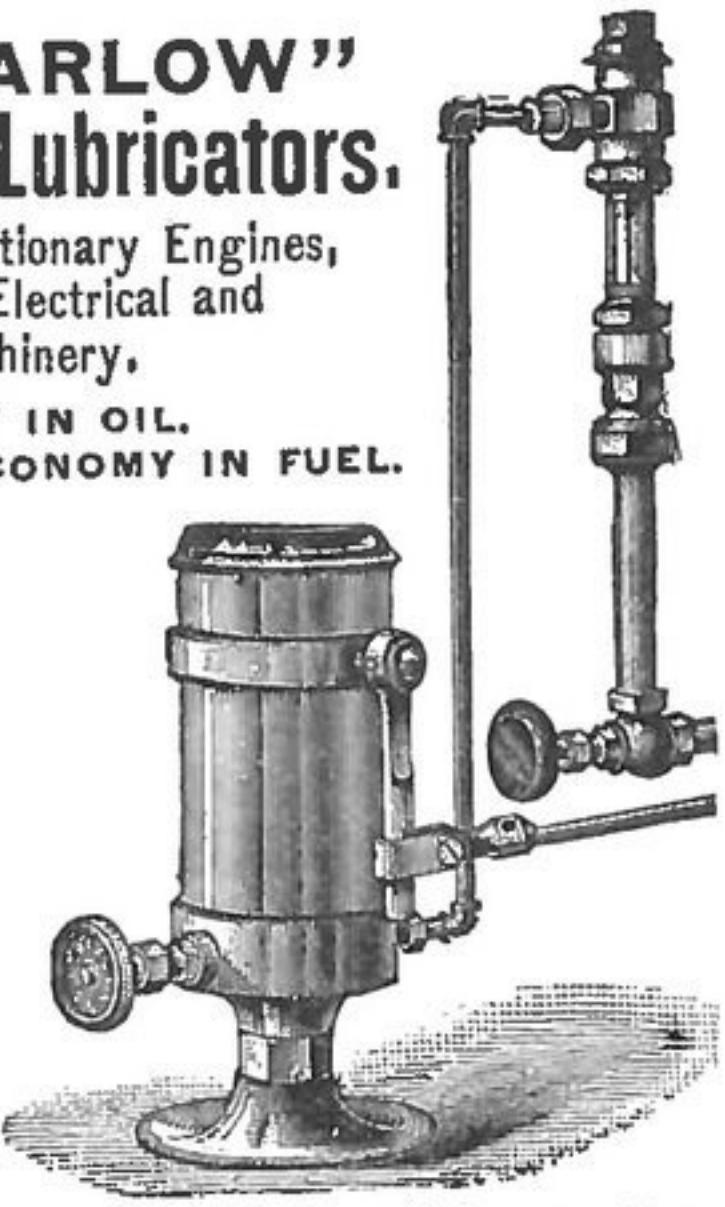
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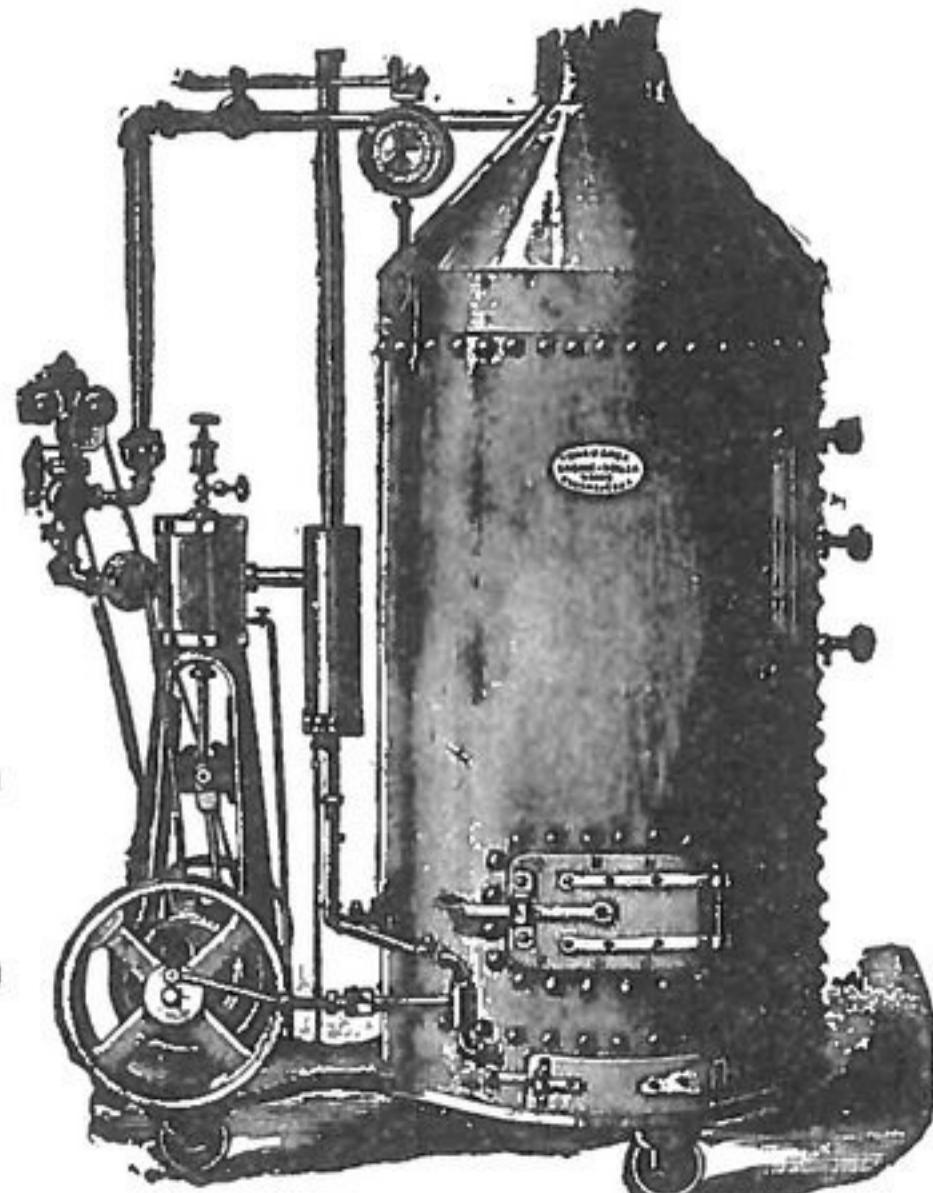
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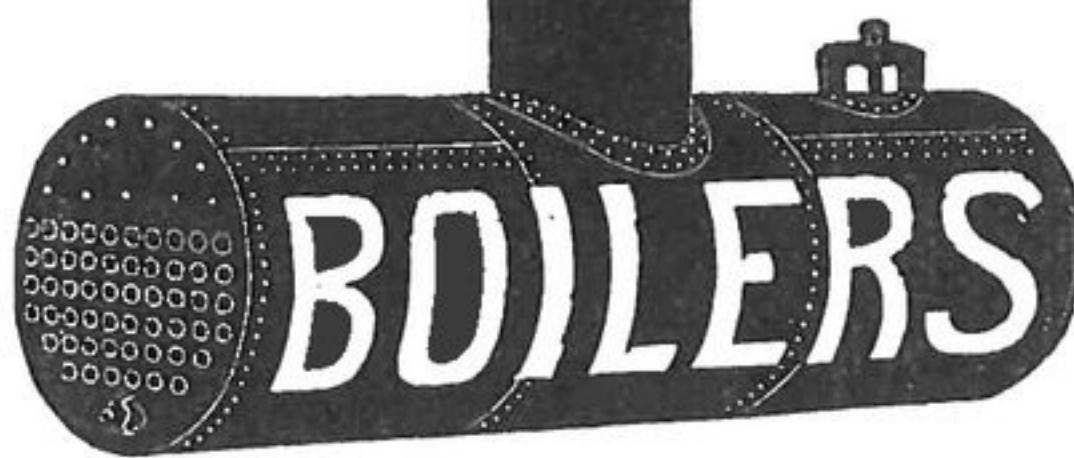
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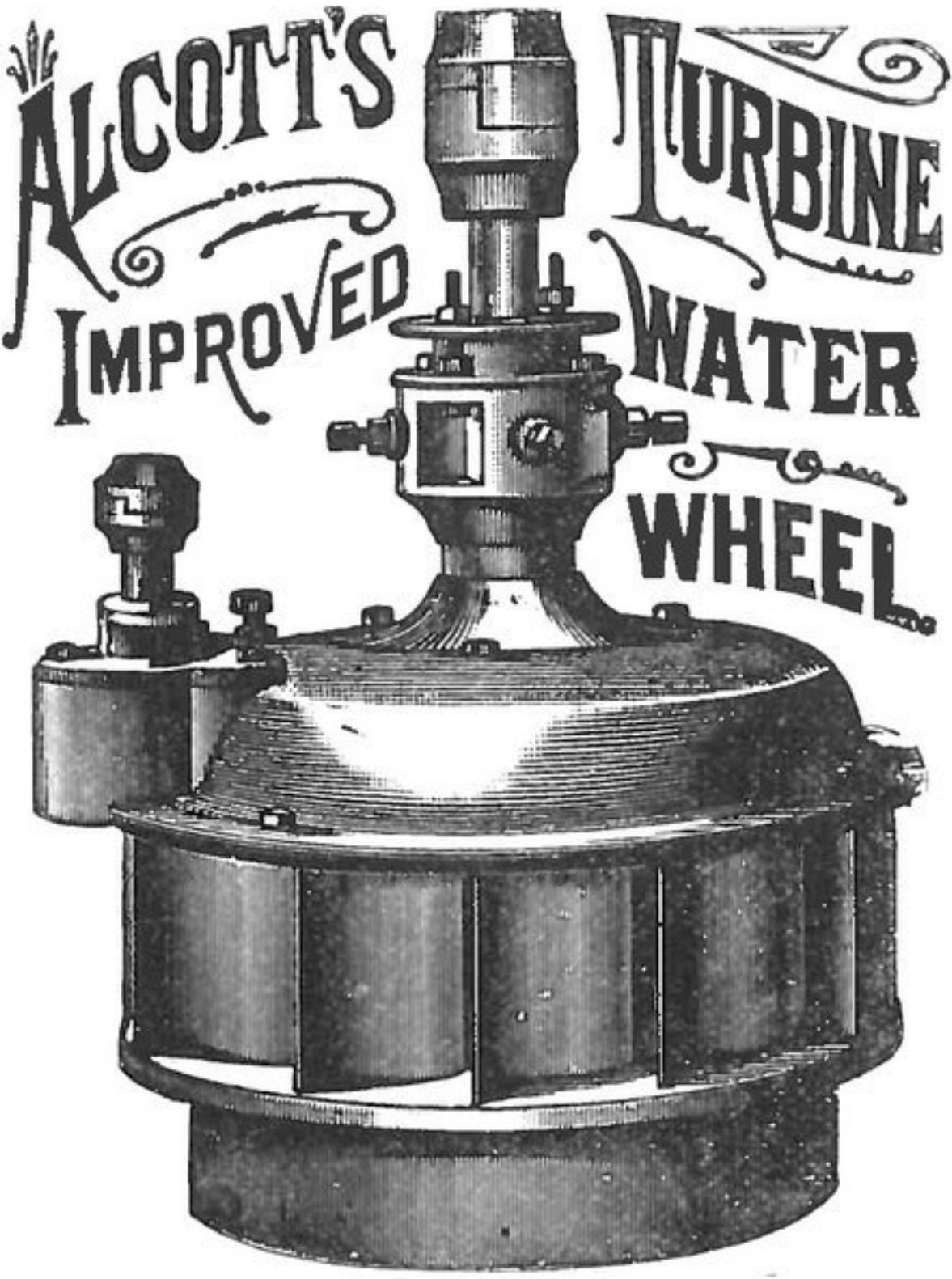
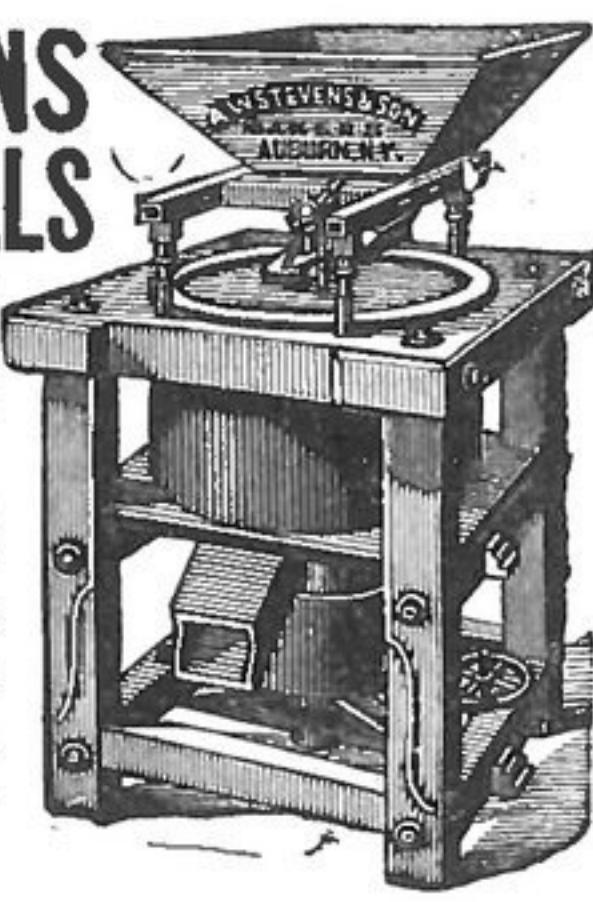
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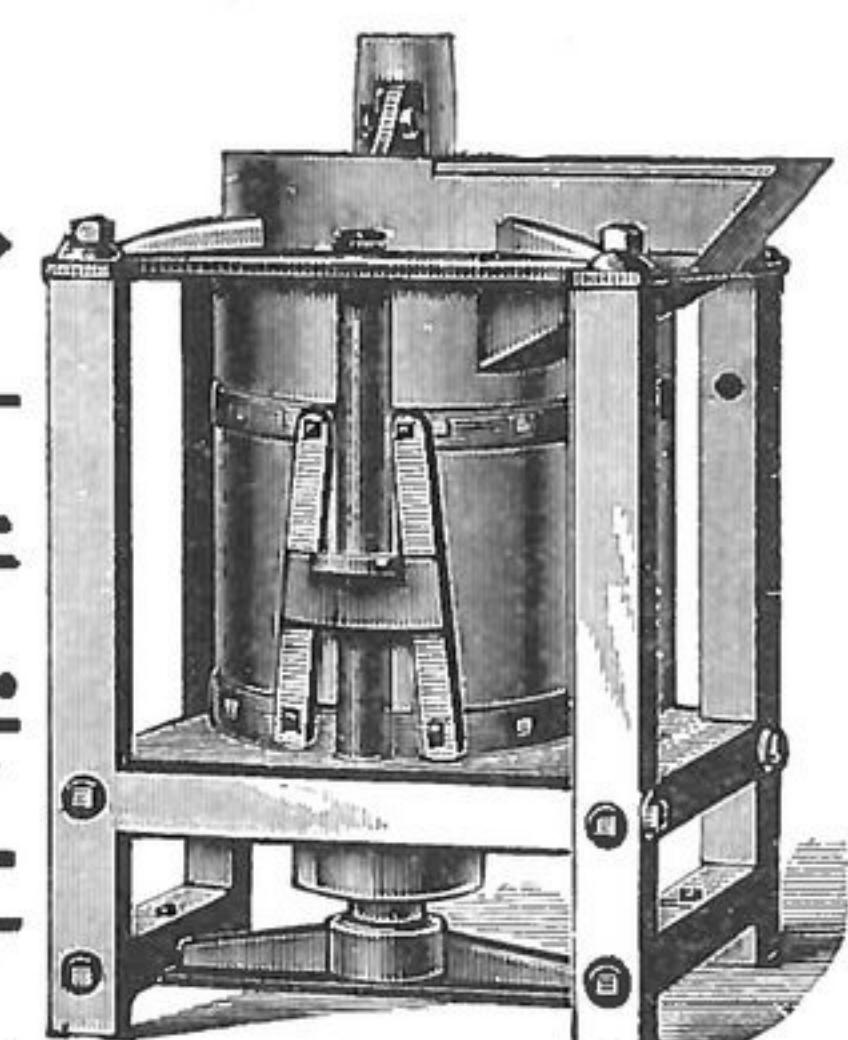
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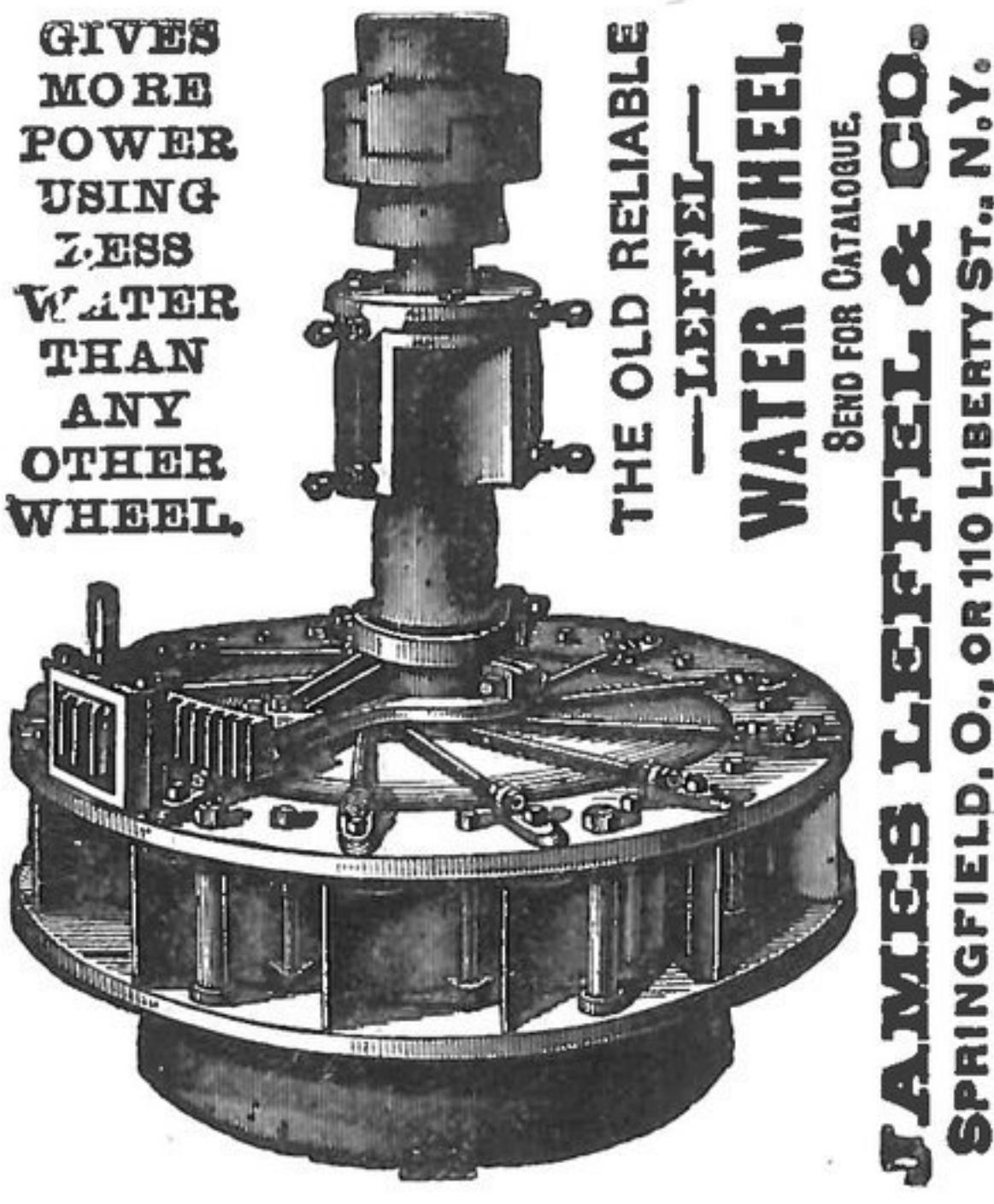
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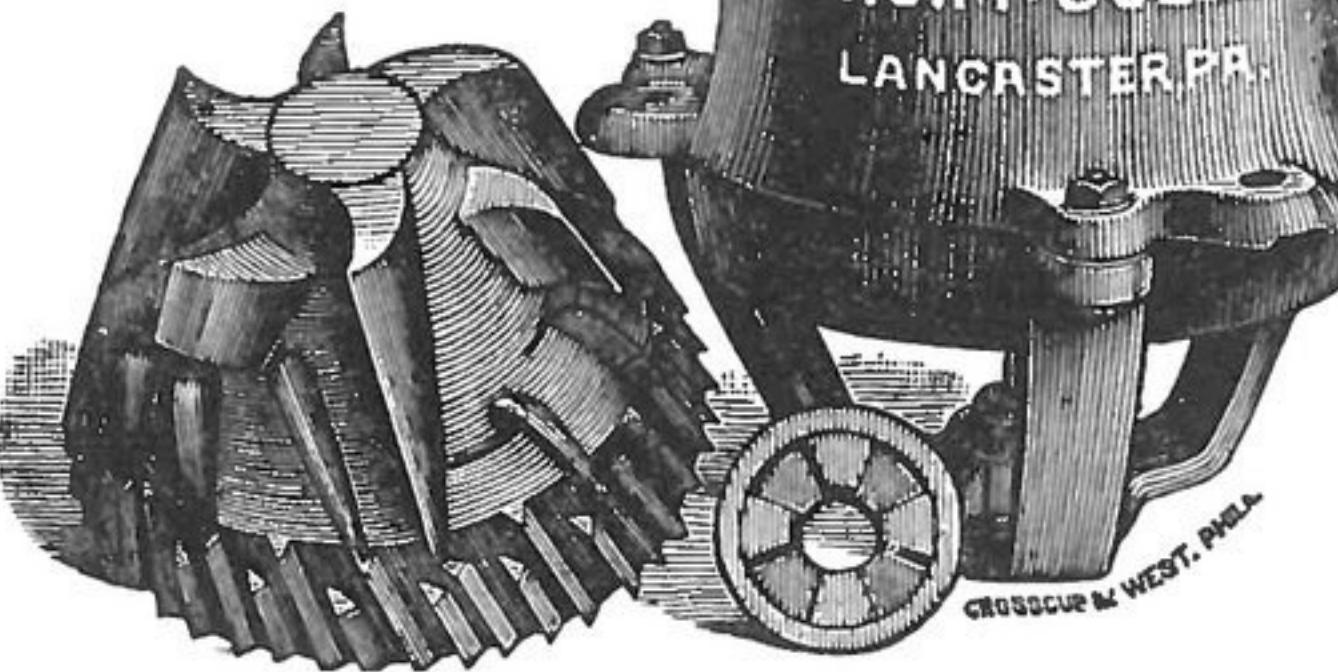
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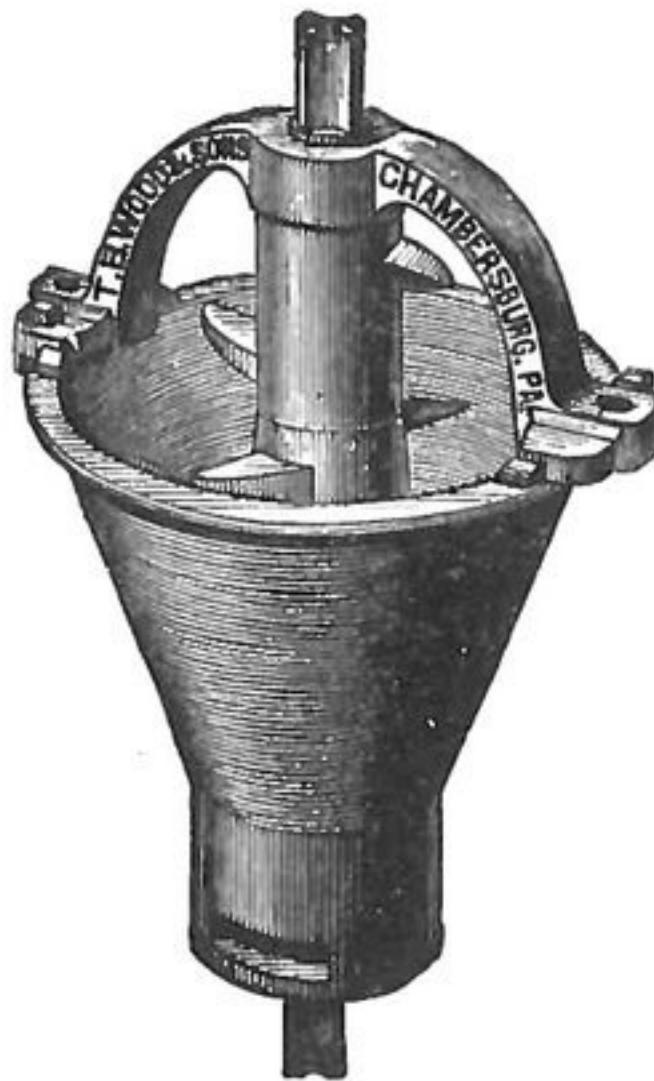
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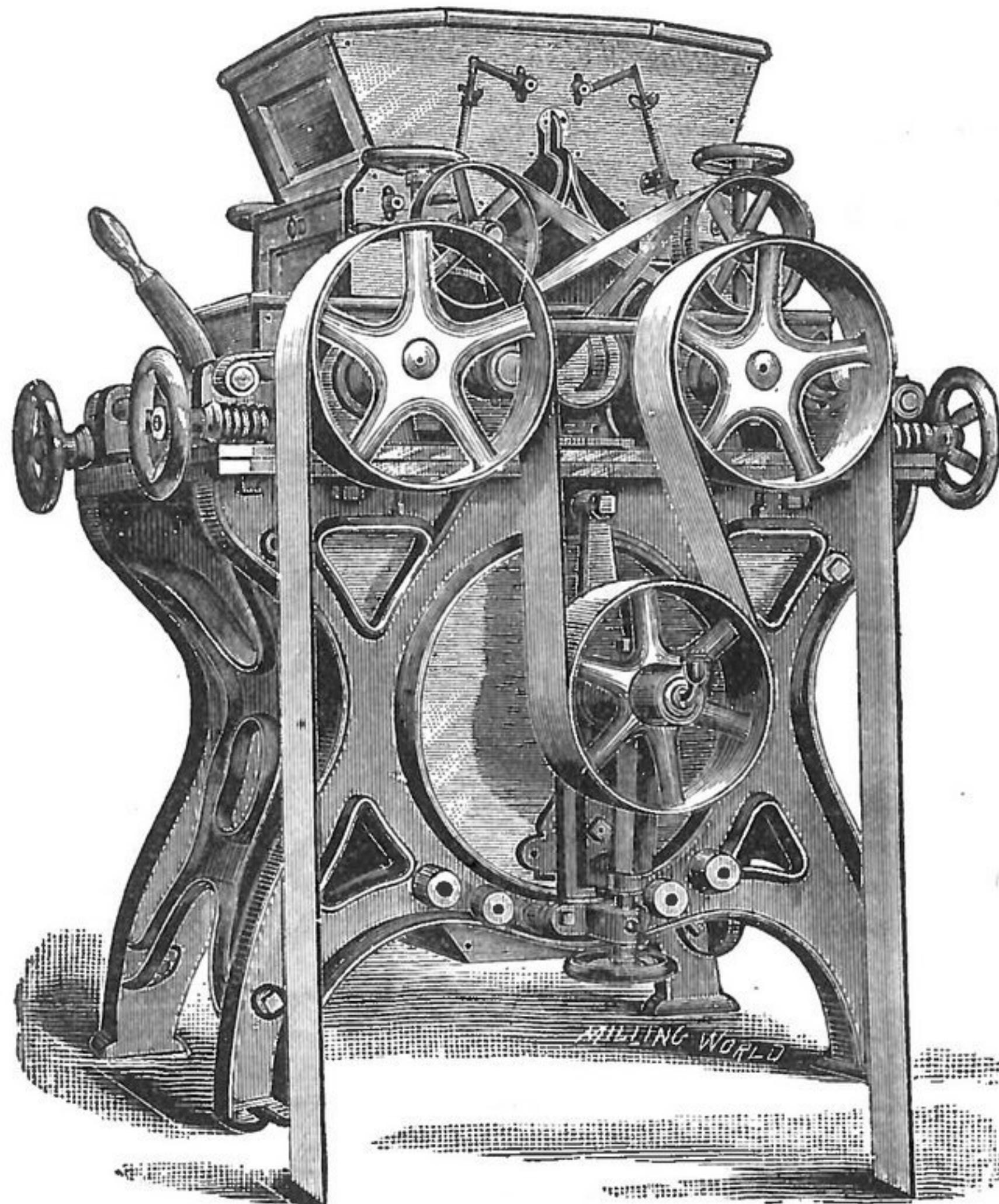
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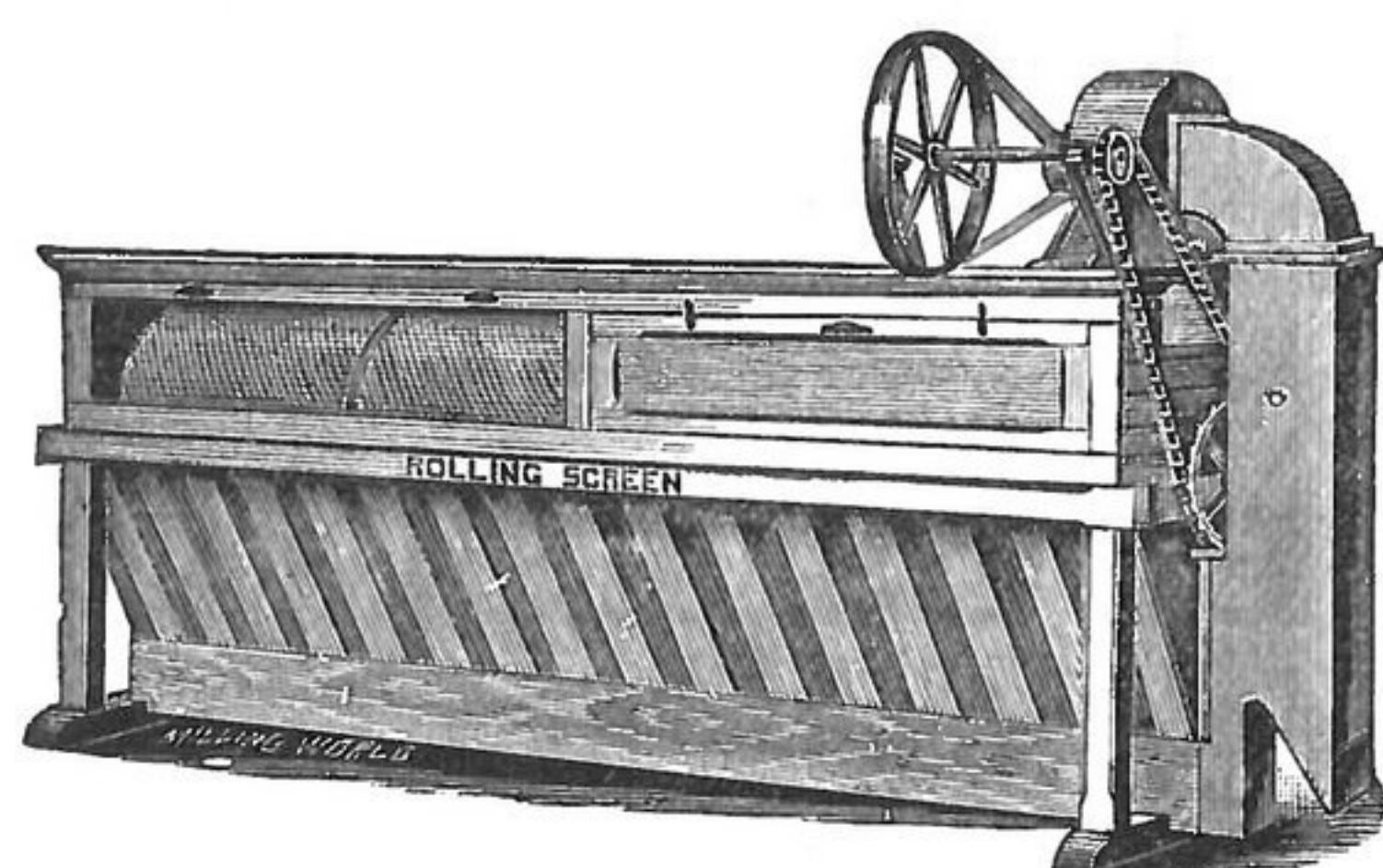
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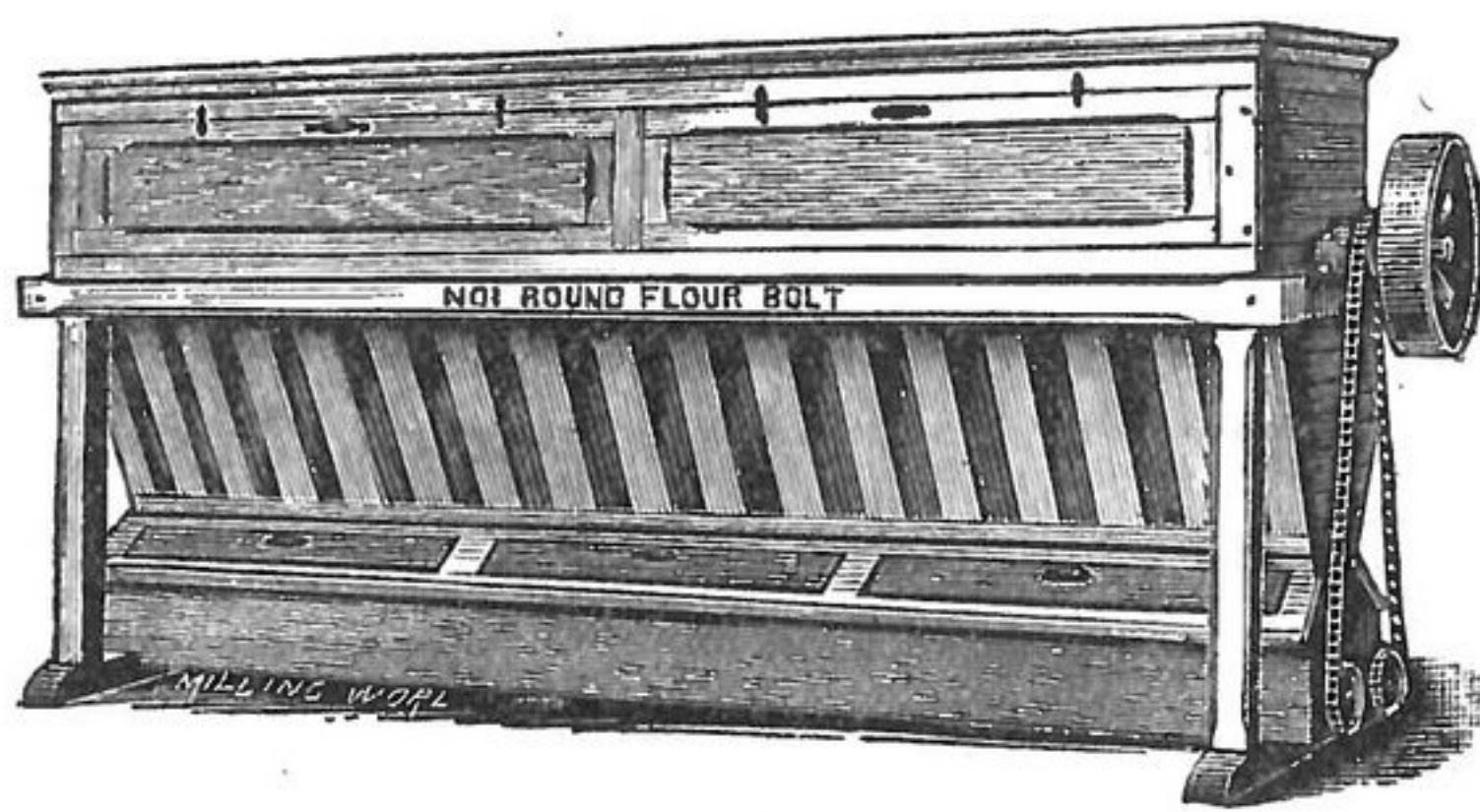
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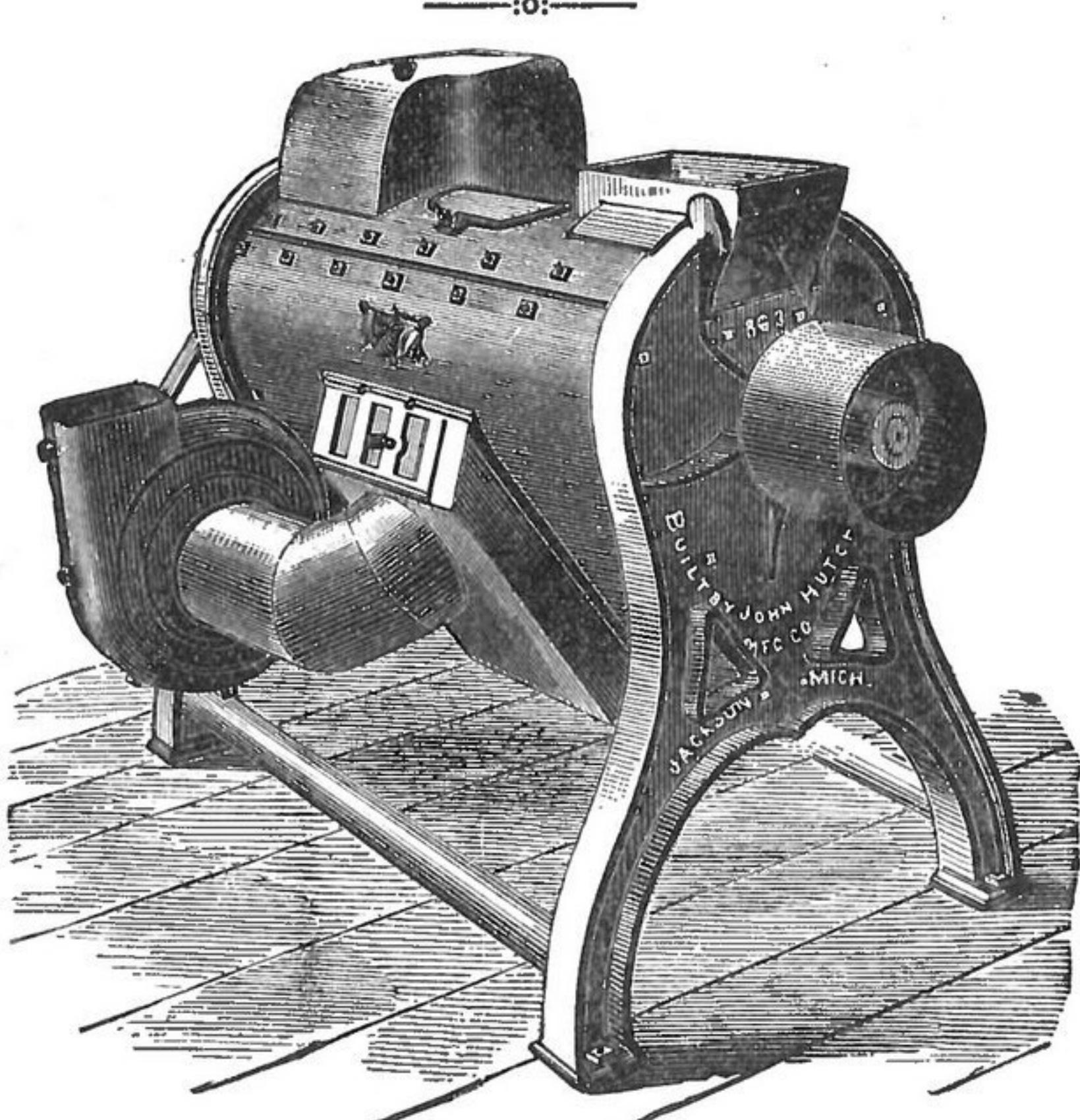


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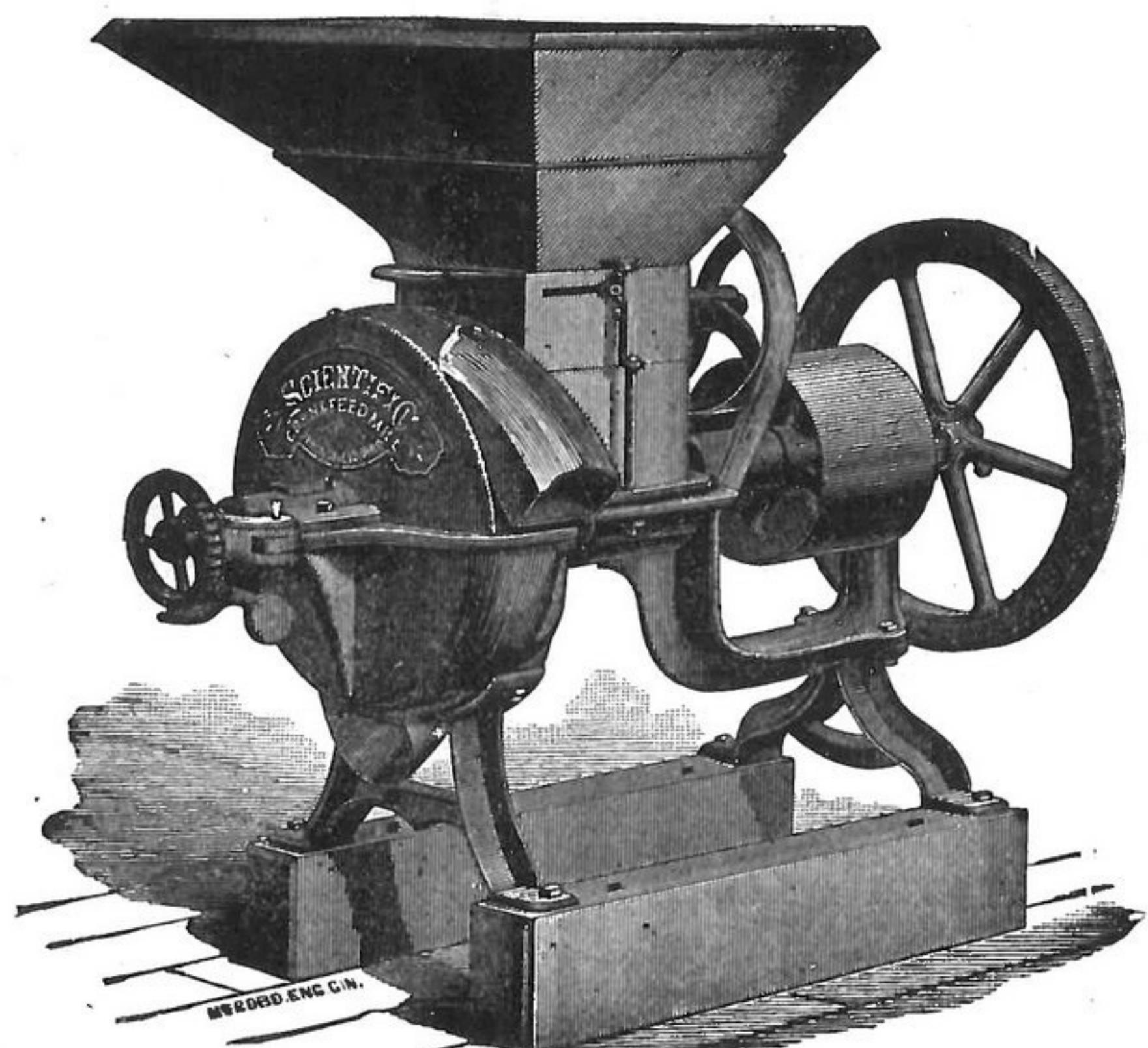
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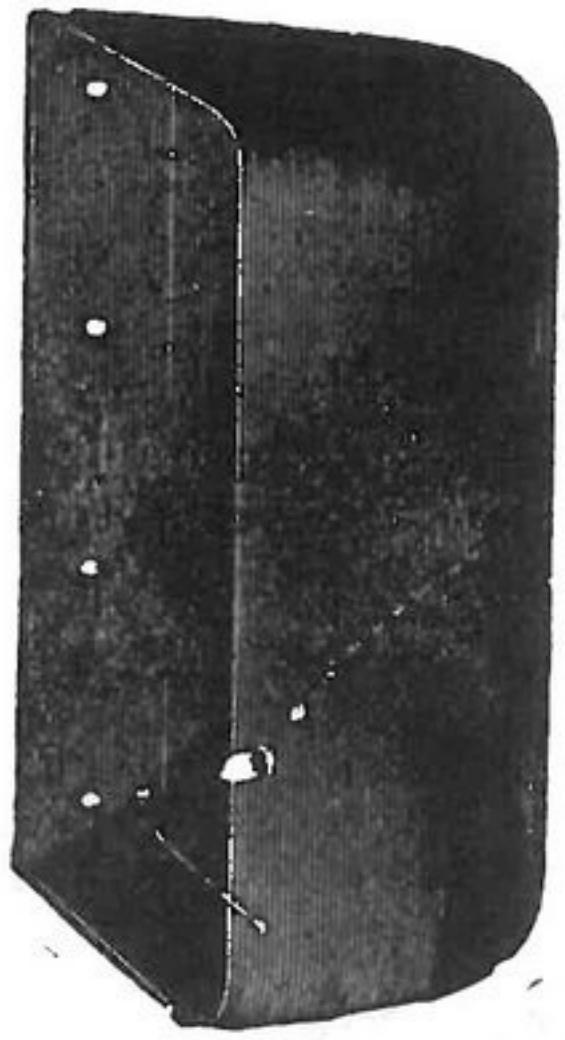
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